

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 390.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1888.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS
WHARTON BARKER, President.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Sec. and Treas.
ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
No. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE.
REVIEW OF THE WEEK	231
EDITORIALS:	
The Shipping Convention,	234
Mr. Randall Still Needed,	234
Schools and School Teachers,	235
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The Question of Pavements,	235
Indeterminate Sentences,	236
WEEKLY NOTES,	237
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
A Busy Massachusetts Town,	237
REVIEWS:	
Stevenson's "M memoir of Fleeming Jenkin,"	238
Hale's "Life of George Washington,"	238
Thompkins's "Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana,"	239
Jordan's "Science Sketches,"	239
Griffis's "Matthew Galbraith Perry,"	240
Burge's "Pre-Glacial Man," etc.,	240
Linderfelt's Volapük Grammar,	240
Brief Notices,	240
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	241
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	242
ART NOTES,	242
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	242
DRIFT,	242

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$3.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.

Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.

CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of HOWARD M. JENKINS, TREASURER.

*Address through post-office: "THE AMERICAN, Box 924, Philadelphia."

*THE AMERICAN is on sale at the following news stands:

Mangan's, 41 South Eighth street; Wanamaker's, Book Department; T. A. Cullen's, 107 South Broad street; Continental News Stand, Continental Hotel; Fifth and Chestnut streets; etc.

LANGUAGES.

LANGUAGES.

The Meisterschaft System, by Dr. R. S. Rosenthal, is the only successful method ever devised to learn to speak without a teacher, and in a few weeks,

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, or ITALIAN,

Endorsed by leading linguists. Terms, \$5.00 for books of either language. Sample copy, Part 1, 25 cents. Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

CONTRIBUTES TO THE

FEBRUARY ATLANTIC

A noteworthy Poem of five pages,

ENDYMION,

A Mystical Comment on Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love."

Other important contents are:

YONE SANTO: A CHILD OF JAPAN.

Five more Chapters of E. H. House's excellent Serial Story.

THE DESPOT OF BROOMSEDGE COVE.

Two chapters of the striking serial by CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK.

THE MARRIAGE CELEBRATION IN EUROPE.

By FRANK GAYLORD COOK.

STORIES, ESSAYS, POEMS,

BY

MRS. M. O. W. OLIPHANT,
THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH,
GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP,
OLIVE THORNE MILLER,
GEORGE E. WOODBERRY,
WILLIAM CRANSTON LAWTON,
and others.

35 cents; \$4.00 a year.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SECOND SON.

A NOVEL. By MRS. M. O. W. OLIPHANT and THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. 12mo, \$1.50.

A dramatic story of English country life, told with great vigor and with the admirable literary skill for which the writers are distinguished.

A MASQUE AND OTHER POEMS.

By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D., LL.D., author of "The Hill of Stones," "In War Time," "Roland Blake," etc. A limited edition, printed from type. 8vo, tastefully bound, gilt top, \$1.50.

This book will be welcomed by those who appreciate Dr. Mitchell's genius manifested in various directions, but nowhere more attractively than in his poems.

A NEW BOOK BY BRET HARTE.

A PHYLLIS OF THE SIERRAS, and A DRIFT FROM REDWOOD CAMP. Two Californian stories. 1 vol. 18mo. \$1.00.

*For sale by all Booksellers. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY,
BOSTON.

INDEX AND TITLE-PAGE OF

THE AMERICAN,

For Volumes XIII., (October 23, 1886, to April 16, 1887,) and XIV., (April 23 to October, 15, 1887.)

*Copies of these Title-pages and Indexes remain on hand, and can be had upon notice to the Publisher of THE AMERICAN.

COMPOUND OXYGEN.

THE cure for sickness 500 years ago was *Neglect*; 300 years ago, *Sorcery*; 100 years ago, *Herbs and Drugs*; 25 years ago *Medicines*; to-day it is *Compound Oxygen*.

Medicines weaken the whole system to strengthen one weak point; COMPOUND OXYGEN strengthens both.

A doctor's average bill is \$50. Invest \$15 in our "Home Treatment," and you will save the other \$35, and feel better than you have for five years. Are you NERVOUS? Those tired, sick headaches will vanish! Have you WEAK LUNGS? Give compound oxygen *one chance* to strengthen them. Have you DYSPEPSIA? It will *cure* you!

Remember always one thing! You risk absolutely nothing in trying our treatment. It is simply *breathing different air*; not "dosing," or "drugging," or going a thousand miles away from home and friends. It is breathing daily into your lungs, AT YOUR OWN HOME, the concentrated vitality of all the health resorts in the world.

200 page book mailed free.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN,

1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penna.

DRY GOODS.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Exhibit at all times a most extensive and com-

prehensive assortment of every description of

DRY GOODS.

The stock includes Silks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, House-furnishing Goods, Ready-made dresses and Wraps and everything that may be needed either for dress or house-furnishing purposes. It is believed that unusual inducements are offered, as the stock is among the largest to be found in the American market, and the prices are guaranteed to be uniformly as low as elsewhere on similar qualities of Goods.

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

TYPEWRITER.

THE REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.



IN this age of Telegraphs, Typewriters, and Telephones, when competition is pushed to the last extremity, the progressive business man will readily see that it is to his interest to adopt the latest and most improved office fixtures that tend to insure promptness and accuracy in business.

Write for large illustrated pamphlet.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
No. 834 CHESTNUT ST.,
(Continental Hotel.)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. EARLE, Manager.

MANUFACTURERS.

Established 1847. Philadelphia, Pa.

A. WHITNEY & SONS, CAR WHEEL WORKS

CHILLED AND STEEL-TIRED WHEELS, with or without AXLES, for every kind of Railway and Tramway service. CASTINGS, chilled or not chilled.

—THE—

WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS

Ship Building
and
Engine Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL RAILS,
RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND
SWITCHES.

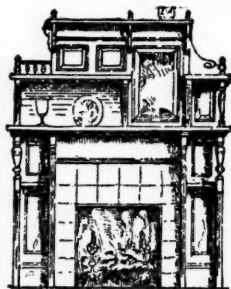
BILLETS, SLABS, AND FORGINGS OF OPEN-
HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL.

WORKS AT STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

OFFICE, 208 S. 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

S. HUET, 251 S. SECOND STREET.



Designer and Manu-
facturer of
ARTISTIC WOOD
MANTELS.
—AND—
FINE FURNITURE.

New Ideas and Ef-
fects in Interior Dec-
orations and Home
Comforts. Having in-
creased my facilities, I

am prepared to furnish BETTER WORK at lower prices than have ever before been attempted.

SAM'L HUET,

Successor to C. B. MENCH, at the old stand,
251 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,

Designers and Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE,
BEDDING,

AND

DECORATIVE UPHOLSTERY.

NO. 1027 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEED WAREHOUSES.



21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, and S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue and Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

EVERYTHING of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country Seat. Over 1500 acres under cultivation growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1885, with catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and German free to all applicants.

ART.

McCLEES'
GALLERIES,

1417 CHESTNUT STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED:

"THE LAST RAY."

ETCHED BY RAJON, AFTER JULES BRETON.

REMARQUE ETCHED BY BRETON.

PROOFS ON PARCHMENT, \$100.00.

WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, January, 1888.

It isn't wise to buy of a big store simply because it's big, but the chances are that it became big because it was wise to buy there.

Why do you suppose Wanamaker's has grown and grown in 10 years until 14 acres of floor space are in daily, over-crowded use? Wise buying and selling are at the bottom of it—the selling more'n the buying. The best for the least; that the buying motto and the selling motto.

We sell more Books than any other store in the Country. Timely works on Agriculture and Horticulture; a large assortment of French Books; Seaside and Franklin Squares; Standard and Miscellaneous works bound and unbound; and almost any printed thing that proper people read. The newest books are always on our new book table. Book News lifts their covers and tells if they're worth closer acquaintance. 5 cents. 50 cents a year.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The BOSTON GLOBE says of it: It is a marvel of taste and beauty and one cannot understand how it possibly can be published for such a trifling price.

THE
CONNOISSEUR

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE
OF ART AND DECORATION.

Each number contains an Etching or Photo-
gravure by a leading artist. Upwards of
thirty other fine illustrations and articles by
the best foreign and American writers on art.

50 cents a year. 25 cents a copy.

—PUBLISHED BY—

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE

CHESTNUT STREET COR. TWELFTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XV.—NO. 390.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

ALL reports agree that Mr. Bayard's Fisheries conference is not a whit nearer to any arrangement than before the holidays. Mr. Chamberlain must go home without gaining any credit from his career as a diplomat, and after having wasted much valuable time in America. As Parliament meets February 9th, and as he will have to look after his fences, at Birmingham, before going up to Westminster, his departure from our shores cannot be delayed much longer.

The Canadians simply find that the Administration, with the best will in the world to do all that they ask, is quite unable to do anything in that direction. Outside of New England nobody in America wants a revival of reciprocity, and even in New England the majority is against it. The plan to conciliate Canada by carrying the transfer of fish and lumber to the Free List through Congress has broken down since the canvass of the House of Representatives showed the Free Traders to be hopelessly in the minority. So it is useless to send the Senate a treaty which shall bargain away the interests of our fishermen in exchange for concessions which either are valueless or cannot be withheld in comity. The one thing Canada might do the Tory government will not do. They might appeal to the growing feeling in favor of Commercial Union; but this they foolishly leave to the Liberal party, who mean to use it as a stepping-stone in their return to power.

It tells very strongly against any concession to Canadian fish that we do not even enjoy reciprocity in that matter now. Under our Tariff fresh fish come in free of duty. By a perverse ruling of the Treasury this is made to include fish preserved in ice instead of salt-water. But neither kind of fish can go into the Dominion from the United States without paying duty.

The tenderness of this Administration to the Canadians is shown by its allowing them to bring labor, under contract, into the United States. One of the Canadian railroads has leave to lay a part of its line across a corner of the State of Maine. If they were to bring in steel-rails to lay their road-bed, nobody doubts that they must pay \$17 a ton of duties on them. But the law is just as explicit which imposes \$1,000 fine for every workman under contract who is brought into this country. It makes no exception in favor of race, skill, or temporary residence. But it has not been enforced in this case.

In the Senate the Blair bill still occupies much time, and its enemies are as busy as ever in predicting its defeat, although they cannot point to a Senator who has changed his mind adversely to it. They tell us, indeed, that it would not have a chance if the Senators had the manhood to vote in accordance with their own convictions; but that so many State legislatures have called for its passage that they must vote for it under instructions. We have watched the course of the State legislatures in this matter, but we never heard of as many as half a dozen of them approving the Blair bill by resolution. The object of such talk is simply to weaken the moral force of the big majority which the Senate is sure to give the bill.

The smallest enemy of the bill is the Northern Republican who has just discovered (for the fortieth time) that the South will get more than the North out of the money it appropriates for the extinction of illiteracy, and thinks this a vital objection. Any genuine Republican would lay aside sectional considerations in such a matter, and think of the gain to the whole nation. Republicanism means the recognition of the organic unity of the American people, and of the solidarity of interests which makes South-

ern illiteracy a burden to the whole land. And any far-seeing Republican would know that the diffusion of intelligence among Southern voters is the only way to destroy the rule of the Bourbon element in the South.

In the Washington correspondence of a leading Republican newspaper, it is gravely alleged as a reason against the bill that illiteracy has been gaining ground in spite of the extension of the school system, and that therefore money should not be voted for yet more schools. We did not think Senator Vest could be surpassed on his own ground; but he is.

THE Senate has passed the bill to refund the direct tax levied upon the States at the opening of the war. This was one of the few attempts made by the national government to tax the States directly, and in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution. Each State had to pay in proportion to its population as ascertained by the census, and without any reference to its wealth or area. All of the loyal States and Territories, except Delaware and Colorado, undertook the collection of the tax for the Nation. These two and the eleven States in rebellion left the general government to collect it. After and even during the war some attempts were made to collect the tax in the South by levying on lands owned by the States; but only about half was collected. To this day the rest of the tax remains uncollected. It is therefore only fair to the States which paid the tax that it should be refunded to them. It is true that the payments generally were made by State expenditures on behalf of the general government in enlisting and equipping soldiers, and that very little of the money reached the national treasury. But in all other cases the outlays of this kind have been refunded to the States.

We are glad of the proposal to refund the tax, because it will furnish a practical lesson of the advantages which would result from distributing the surplus. Already the people of various localities begin to say how handy it will be to have that money back in the State Treasury, because it is needed for this purpose or that. There is not a State in the Union, (unless it be the two endowed States, Illinois and Texas), which would not find it easier to carry on its government, and to govern after a better fashion, if it had a revenue from indirect taxation. But such a revenue it can get only through distribution.

OF recent speeches on the Tariff, that by Senator Frye, of Maine, was especially worthy of attention. Mr. Frye spent last summer in Europe, studying the economic conditions of the nations who are our rivals for our own market. He came back a more determined supporter of our Tariff policy, and made a speech in Boston in which he compared American and European wages and the condition of labor generally. He gave the Free Traders of that city something to talk about for nine days at least. In the Senate he went over the ground more fully, showing what he had learnt from personal contact with the workmen of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. For himself, he favored the repeal of the tax on tobacco and of that on alcohol used in the arts, but not of the tax on liquors, nor any Tariff duties which bore upon articles also produced in this country, except sugar.

In regard to this, Mr. Frye proposed to repeal the whole of the duty, and to supply the needed protection to our own sugar industries, existing or prospective, by a bounty. And he wisely considered, in connection with this proposal, the need for guarding against any imposition of export duties by the sugar producers, and also for securing to our own ships an advantage in the carrying trade.

THE House, after a good deal of delay in getting a quorum, has disposed of the contest between two Democrats for the Sixth Kentucky district, by giving the seat to the sitting member, Speaker Carlisle. Of the six Republicans on the Committee on Elections, four made a minority report, in which they declared that the evidence produced in Mr. Thöbe's behalf warranted an investigation. They did not speak of Mr. Thöbe as having made out his case; but they gave it as their judgment that he had produced evidence enough to entitle him to a hearing, and they objected, as did one of the Republicans who voted with the majority, to the high-handed way in which it was proposed to dispose of the contest. In the subsequent debate Mr. Cabot Lodge made a very just and forcible statement of the reasons for an investigation. He called attention to the feeling which prevails among our working classes that neither they nor any individual among them has any chance of fair play when it is a case of collision with men of wealth or of political prominence; and he urged that this was a very good opportunity for doing what would tend to dissipate this feeling. More than one Democratic member must have shifted in his seat uneasily as he listened to this, and recalled the support he had had from the laboring men of his district. But the Speaker and his friends had made up their minds to dispose of the business in the unhesitating style they adopted at the start. As soon as a quorum could be had, with the help of a few Republicans they carried the adoption of the Committee's majority report.

This action was based entirely upon Mr. Carlisle's *ex parte* denial of Thöbe's allegations. Yet Mr. Thöbe in addressing the House before the vote was taken, gave reason enough for doubting the force of this evidence in rebuttal. He had alleged that Mr. Carlisle admitted his own defeat to a reporter of *The Cincinnati Telegram*. Mr. Carlisle denied this, and appended an affidavit from that reporter in which he swore that no interview containing that admission had appeared in the paper. When inquiry was made for a copy of the *Telegram* containing the interview, it was answered that no file had been kept and the paper could not be had. But Mr. Thöbe, on the floor of the House, produced the *Telegram*, and showed that it contained just the statement he had alleged.

It is certain that the Democrats have not heard the end of this Carlisle-Thöbe contest. The fact that both men are Democrats, and the rejected contestant a working man, and that the case was settled by evasion not investigation, will not be forgotten by the voters of that class.

A RATHER serious disagreement as to the duties on imported wool seems already to have arisen between the carpet-manufacturers of New England and the wool-growers. Our own carpet makers, although carrying on much more extensive operations than those of New England, have acquiesced in the restoration of the wool-duties of 1867, which fell upon the coarse wools needed for making carpets and not much used for anything else. The New Englanders insist that America produces not twelve per cent. of the wool of this grade that we consume, and that so far from increasing our product we are more likely to diminish it. It is chiefly the sheep of old Mexican breed in the South-west which bear wool of this grade, and their number is diminishing as they give place to finer and more profitable stock. So they propose to have coarse Russian wools admitted duty free for carpet-making.

To this it is replied that with our Treasury and Custom House administration in the hands of the enemies of the Protective policy, as it has been since the death of Mr. Garfield, the classification of any wool as duty free would be sure to be used to bring in finer wools on the same footing. It was in this way and by false invoices that the duties laid on wool and woolsens in the Tariff of 1824 and that of 1861 were practically nullified, and the Tariffs of 1828 and of 1867 were made necessary. If there were any sure and certain means of separating carpet-wools absolutely from others, the remission of the duty would be proper even on

Protectionist principles. But we are obliged to deal with men and methods as we find them.

THE duty on imported coal is a fine text for the Free Traders in connection with the Reading strike. Mr. Edward McPherson shows that this duty was imposed first by Free Traders, and that it was much higher under the Tariffs of 1846 and 1857 than it now is. Indeed it never was so low as now, being at present only 75 cents a ton instead of \$1.20 or \$1.30 as it was under Free Trade.

It is notable that before the strike the *Evening Post* and other Free Trade newspapers alleged the wretched pay of the miners as a proof that the Tariff did not secure good wages to American workmen. Now it declares, in its arguments against the strike, that the miners have no grievance in the matter of wages. *Quo nodo teneam, etc.?*

ACCOUNTS from New York,—not proclaimed from the house-tops, of course,—represent the condition of the Republican organization in that State as the reverse of good. We had suspected as much. One of the worst of its burdens is Platt, Mr. "Tom" Platt, who so long ago as 1881 was supposed to be finally and happily shelved, but who survives to afflict, if he cannot control. The outcome of Platt and Plattism is seen in the election returns from the State, and the disorganization that lies behind these is even more than they would signify. No other Northern State is in so bad a shape as this which the Republicans are now fondly counting on as the theatre of a hopeful contest this very year.

A very curious feature of the situation is the course taken by those who profess to be supporting Mr. Blaine's candidacy for the presidency, but who also appear among the foremost in sustaining the authority of the Platt Machine. We are told that they importuned Mr. Blaine by telegrams and letters to send a strong approval of the work of the State Convention last fall, and that they had to add a little force to the message they at last extracted from him, in order to make it worth publishing. Mr. Blaine is not so oblivious of his own record, one would suppose, as to enter into a political alliance with the same person who in 1881 figured as Mr. Garfield's bitter enemy, and it might be presumed that he knew enough of Platt's unsavory record in other respects as to wish to avoid an intimate association with him in any way.

So long as the Commissioner of Fisheries was an unpaid office, a Republican was allowed to fill it, Mr. Goode succeeding Mr. Spencer F. Baird after a short delay. But when Congress attached a salary to the office, the situation was altered. Mr. Goode is displaced to make room for Marshall Macdonald, an ex-Confederate who has been employed in a subordinate position on the Commission, but who takes no such rank among scientific men as does Prof. Goode. When the vacancy occurred last summer, nobody heard of Mr. Macdonald as a candidate. Now he looms up as a first-class ichthyologist, when there is a salary. We do not say that the selection made is a bad one. It might have been much worse; but certainly it might have been better.

THOSE who undertake to sell liquor in Prohibitionist States find their business made doubly risky by the Internal Revenue system. By a recent decision of the United States court in New Hampshire the Collector of Internal Revenue is obliged to exhibit the list of those who pay the federal tax to any one who demands to see it. And now by a decision of the Maine Supreme Court, the fact of having paid such a tax is to be treated as evidence of having broken the law. The illicit dealer thus has to take the risk of two penalties instead of one; for if he pays the federal tax he confesses judgment in the State courts. This makes the Internal Revenue system a very important adjunct in the work of enforcing Prohibition and Local Option laws, and will not increase the willingness of the especial friends of Temperance to see that system abolished and whiskey freed from its share in the burdens of taxation.

It is true that the friends of the proposals to repeal this tax

all speak of having it reimposed by the States. Mr. Edmunds, for instance, in his otherwise admirable article in *Harper's Monthly*, speaks of restoring to the States by the repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes "the right to deal with whiskey and tobacco, and all social questions growing out of their production and use, untrammelled and unembarrassed by the interference of national law." This sounds finely; but has it any meaning? What power to deal with whiskey and tobacco and social questions did the States possess before the war, which they do not possess now? Does the existence of a national tax on whiskey and beer stand in the way of Prohibition or Local Option, or High License or license charges on distilleries and breweries? Mr. Edmunds knows it does not. Does it prevent any State from laying a tax on the manufacture of either, in addition to that which the national government levies? Of course, it is not at all in the way of that, and if no State taxes the production of whiskey or beer, its abstinence is for reasons which will be just as valid after the repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes as they are now. Mr. Edmunds says further:

"While the laws of Congress do not purport to interfere with the police powers of the States in regard to this subject, they certainly have had no tendency to diminish either the production or consumption of liquors, and they do recognize the manufacture of and traffic in them as a lawful and tolerable occupation even in States denouncing the same traffic as a crime."

A very neat statement of an oft-repeated fallacy. It is not true that the taxation of the manufacture of whiskey and beer conveys any national approval of that business. On the contrary, by those taxes the nation singles out that particular business for taxation, on the ground that these are articles whose use should be burdened and to that extent discouraged. And just as High License operates as a discouragement of the traffic and reduces the number of the people engaged in it, so the taxes on beer and whiskey work to the same end. It does thus tend by reducing the profitability and the attractiveness of the business to diminish the production and consumption of liquors. We are sorry to find Mr. Edmunds arrayed against Mr. Sherman, Mr. Frye, and Mr. Blaine on this important point.

THE Republicans of Louisiana seem to have put themselves once more in a position for making a hopeful fight. Their convention at New Orleans, this week, after some preliminary scufflings, agreed in making up what is conceded to be a strong ticket for State officers, headed by ex-Governor Warmoth for Governor. Other candidates are Henry O. Minor, a sugar planter, a Democrat until 1884, for Lieutenant-Governor; Andrew Hero, a "German Creole," an ex-Confederate officer, for State Treasurer; John F. Patty, an educated colored man, a teacher by profession, for Secretary of State; William G. Wyly, for Attorney-General, and James Forsyth, for Auditor, both planters, and originally Union men; and ex-Governor B. F. Flanders, for Superintendent of Education. At this distance, this seems such a list as might promise a real reform in Louisiana affairs, if elected.

The convention approved the policy of Protection in the most distinct language, and condemned "the Free Trade tendencies" of Mr. Cleveland's administration, also the organization of the House of Representatives "whereby a Free Trader was made Speaker, who has in turn constituted the Committee on Ways and Means in such a manner as to insure an attack upon all the protected industries of the country," and especially those of Louisiana. And it added that it saw "with amazement" that in this precious performance the members of Congress from Louisiana bore an active part. It undoubtedly is cause for amazement,—just like the course of the Texas members from the sheep-raising districts.

EMPHATIC protests against the repeal of the duties on iron-ore and bituminous coal are coming to the attention of Congress, and very interesting as the fact appears to the average Democratic member, some of them are sent by the miners of Virginia and West Virginia. In the Lynchburg region, and in the soft-coal district of West Virginia, large meetings have been al-

ready held, and the policy which Mr. Mills had intended to carry on with so light a heart was denounced in plain words. In a little time it will begin to be seen once more that the majority of the American people do not wish to make a present of their country to foreign interests.

THE election of three Republican members of Congress in Kentucky was a very disagreeable incident, in 1886, to the copper-fastened Democracy of that State, and the Legislature is now at work on a new and sure gerrymander. The last one it was supposed would work well, but as it failed so lamentably, a fresh effort must be made. The plan, now, is to give away one district to the Republicans, by throwing into it all the Republican counties that can possibly be reached, (and making thus an enormously large one,) and then distributing the others to the remaining ten districts, in such a way that they will be hopelessly swamped. Of course, there is the danger, after all, that the people may not take kindly to the scheme. Democratic strength in Kentucky is rather shrinking than growing, and the Carlisle-Thöbe performance will not be likely to arrest the movement.

THE Irish situation changes only by one leader getting out of jail and another going in. The demonstration which attended Mr. O'Brien's liberation was enough to show that no absence behind stone walls and barred windows has any tendency to weaken the nationalist captains in the attachment of the people, or to break the spirit of the party. As for Mr. O'Brien, his first speech is a warning to Mr. Balfour that either he must go back to jail or the Secretary must go out of office.

More important is Mr. O'Brien's confirmation of the statement that Mr. Wilfred Blunt charges Mr. Balfour with having avowed a purpose to "kill half a dozen" of the Irish parliamentary leaders by confinement. When it was first published, Mr. Balfour cast doubt on the story by declaring that Mr. Blunt could not have said such a thing, and that the charge was a lie. But when Mr. Blunt's London solicitor asked permission to consult with him about this expression of Mr. Balfour's, the Castle authorities refused opportunity for such consultation. As Mr. Balfour was staying at the Castle at the time, he naturally is held responsible for the refusal, which certainly gives the affair a bad look. And now Mr. O'Brien says that Mr. Blunt told him of Mr. Balfour's avowal three or four months ago. When Mr. Blunt is at liberty once more, Mr. Balfour will probably have an interesting time.

The Secretary shows his readiness to stretch the Coercion laws by arresting in London a member of Parliament, who is charged with attending a proclaimed meeting in Ireland. Both in the debates on the bill, and in the administration of the law heretofore, it was assumed that such arrests could be made only in Ireland, and on the warrants issued by the new Irish magistrates, which do not run in England. What the English courts will say to an extension of power, for which the law itself gives no authority, remains to be seen. Under the eighty-five Coercion laws which preceded this one, no arrests ever were made in Great Britain.

M. DE LESSEPS has sunk a billion of francs in digging a useless and hopeless ditch at the Isthmus of Panama. Nearly all of this great sum,—a fifth of the war indemnity exacted by Germany in 1871,—has come out of the pockets of small investors in France. Is the country going to "throw good money after bad?" No more can be got on the credit of the stock or bonds of the canal company; but the great projector thinks he could replenish his empty treasury if the government would allow him to appeal to the gambling instinct in his countrymen and their neighbors by means of a great lottery. It was alleged that President Carnot was not unfavorable to the proposal, but the French ministry has now refused to sanction it, and the whole project appears to be "at the end of its string."

THE SHIPPING CONVENTION.

EX y years ago Mr. Henry C. Carey in a letter to President Buchanan said:

"The day is fast approaching, Mr. President, when no single steamer carrying the American flag will float upon the ocean, except government ships and the very few private ones engaged in the coasting trade, in which foreign competition is wholly interdicted."

This prophecy was uttered when the country was under Free Trade, and the Civil War and the Morrill Tariff were still three years off. It was uttered by the great economist whose profound insight into the movement of social forces made his, on more than one occasion, a voice of true though unheeded warning to his countrymen. It was made because the causes which were to effect the ruin of our steam merchant marine had been already three years at work; and although as yet there seemed no prospect of the injury finally effected, the foresight of Mr. Carey, based on profound science, saw what was coming. And it found a sympathetic response in Mr. Buchanan, the last of the old Democratic presidents, who, whatever his entanglements in State Rights theories, was loyal to the industrial and commercial interests of his country. It was not he but President Pierce who signed the low Tariff bill of 1857.

In 1855, Congress struck the first blow at our steam merchant marine by withdrawing the subsidies paid to steamships plying from our ports to those of Europe. It did so at the suggestion of Mr. Jefferson Davis, at that time the Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Commerce. From that fatal year, not from the opening of the war or the change of our Tariff policy, dates the decline of our steam-shipping. It was given to Mr. Davis, indeed, to supplement the blow of 1855 by issuing commissions to Confederate privateers. But the party opposed to Mr. Davis in both politics and economics never remedied the injury inflicted in 1855. Our marine dwindled until, in 1871, Mr. Joseph P. Nimmo reported that "of the 133 steamers now plying between ports of the United States and ports in Europe, not one wears the American flag. With all their wealth and enterprise, the merchants of New York are unable to maintain a single line to Europe, under our present relations of maritime reciprocity."

The reasons were two. In the first place private American capital had a very unequal race at the outset, with steamship lines which were subsidized by European governments either openly or under the cover of payment for carrying mails. Through the years of transition, England took care that her Cunarders were kept afloat whether they paid or not; and not until our competition came to an end did she cease her subsidies even to our ports, while retaining them on all the less profitable routes. And her negotiations of last summer with the Cunard and the White Star lines proved that her supremacy in ocean shipping is to be maintained at the cost of the Exchequer and the Post-Office, in defiance of Free Trade theories. Thus we lost our chance at the critical moment of transition from sails to steam, and from wood to iron.

Even after there was a seeming of equal competition for steamship lines between our ports and those of Europe, there was no reality in this. The chief cost of a steamer in the ship-yard is labor. Mr. Roach used to estimate ten per cent. for materials and ninety per cent. for labor. So it stood in his accounts; but the chief cost of materials also is in labor. The cost of iron is mainly in wages to miners, smelters, puddlers, rollers, and train-hands. The cost of cordage is in farm-labor and rope-makers' wages. The cost of timber is in the pay of lumberers, saw-mill hands and carpenters. Probably not three per cent. of the cost of a ship is in what nature has furnished; all the rest is human toil. But the wages of American labor are and ought to be very much higher than is paid in the mines, on the farms, and in the rope-yards and ship-yards of England. To build an iron steamship as cheaply on the Delaware as on the Clyde or the Mersey, is simply impossible. The country which wishes to have such ships under such circum-

stances must confer some corresponding advantages on them. It must pay bounties on their construction, or weight their foreign rivals with countervailing duties, or both. We have done neither. We sat still and let other countries do our carrying-trade and give such direction to our commerce as suited their interests. And our flag vanished from the ocean, and our commerce shrank,—for trade follows the flag. Admiral Jouett in a letter to the Shipping Convention writes:

"From 1853 to 1857 I cruised in every portion of the Pacific Ocean, and in all those years I failed to visit a single port, no matter how small or remote from the centre of trade, that did not have the loved Stars and Stripes at the peak or masthead of some beautiful American clipper ship, opening up trade and adding wealth to the United States. Now, alas! we have none. Fifty clipper ships could any day be found at Valparaiso and many more in Callao and the Guano Islands, and hundreds in Honolulu and the Sandwich Islands. They were known to all the world by their tall, graceful masts and snow-white cotton canvas. No other nation could boast of such, the cotton being grown in the South and manufactured in the North. Here alone was a field for American industry. I have advocated the repeal of all duties on the material for ship-building and a bounty to all vessels built in the United States. Encourage and aid the men to build vessels, or let the Government lend any company a suitable sum to establish ship-yards. In a word, construct the plant that can turn out the vessels. The countries nearest our doors are full of wealth, and they are hungry for American goods. They hate English greed and oppression, and they look to the mother Republic to come to them. Shall this Central and South American trade be monopolized by others and we lose it all?"

And all this although we had "free ships" in abundance. The American who wished to buy and use ships of foreign build and registration was perfectly free to do so. We refused such ships nothing but our registration and admission to the coasting trade. But in no instances were such purchases sufficient to retrieve our commercial losses in any direction.

At last the American people are awaking to the necessity of reversing the infamous policy initiated by Jefferson Davis. The strong and unanimous convention of the friends of this great interest at Washington last week, in which every section and every interest of the country were represented, prove this. Five years ago such a convention would have been impossible. The sophisms which traced our shipping's decay to the protective policy were still current. The West was still indifferent, the South undecided. New York still feared to ask anything that was not on the line of Free Trade. All that has changed, and only poor belated Mr. Cleveland, and poor decayed Mr. Lowell, keep saying that "we have protected our shipping off the ocean," when in truth we have not protected it at all.

The Convention called for subsidies on the sailing of vessels wholly built and owned in the United States. Why not rather return to the earlier policy of the country, and charge higher duties on goods imported in foreign bottoms? That worked well when adopted in 1789, and continued in force with the finest results for over half a century. France still has that policy, and it makes every exporter alive to the necessity of sending goods into France in French ships.

MR. RANDALL STILL NEEDED.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, in its late assembly at Harrisburg, snubbed Mr. Randall, and praised Mr. Cleveland to the skies. Does this, then, mean that there is no longer any need of a Randall element in the Democratic organization? Not at all. The need is as great as ever. The Free Trade programme halts. The bills which were to embody it in the legislation of Congress do not take form. Mr. Mills admits that he does not feel sure how much can be got out of "this" Congress. So many protests are made from Democratic quarters that the destruction of the Tariff begins once more to look like a mirage, even to the eyes of the Parsee merchants.

In this condition of affairs, is it possible to spare Mr. Randall from the Democratic ranks? Who else is there to bear up its Protection flag, and reassure those alarmed laboring men whose votes are in danger?

Let it be remembered for a moment that the State Committee represented three elements in the Democratic party: the office-giving power, the personal followers of certain leaders, and "the party" itself. Probably the last was the weakest of the three; certainly the first was the strongest. By combining the office-holders and the followers of other leaders than Mr. Randall a bare majority was obtained against him. Such a combination means nothing but temporary results. It "downed" Mr. Randall on "orders;" it would set him on his feet to-morrow, if the orders were to that effect.

So that the real question is whether he can be spared, or not—whether the Democracy have not a need for him. The need, as we have already said, remains. It is necessary to avoid a straight-out issue on Free Trade and Protection. Evidence accumulates daily that as heretofore the Presidential contest must be confused. There are too many Democrats who do not bow down to the Free Trade *fetich* to run a campaign on the President's Message. It will not be done, and Mr. Randall will be called for, to help save his party once more. Let no one be deceived on this point.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A PROPOS—though not so intended—to some questions of national magnitude now under discussion, the following appears in the *Tribune* of New York:

"While *The Tribune* cannot commend any scheme that unnecessarily adds one dollar to the city's enormous tax levy, it seems only common justice to dissent from the view expressed in the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, that teachers' salaries should be decreased according to a ratio of decreased attendance unless it appears that she is responsible for that fact."

Be good enough to observe that New York City,—thanks to its Free Trade influence,—is a centre of resistance to every form of proposal to aid the schools out of the national treasury. The *Times* is bitterly opposed to the Blair bill, the *Evening Post*, after pouring out its hostility by installments, has gathered them into a pamphlet of affliction, and even the *Tribune* falls in the rear of these noble examples. Yet the very city in which these papers are printed can barely sustain its schools. It is as hard pushed to support an adequate school system as other localities are; and when its "enormous tax levy" comes into question, the schools are the first to suffer. The salaries of the teachers, already too low, are proposed to be cut more.

Such is the condition of things in New York. Yet the *Times* and *Post* have the hardihood to say that the Southern States,—in spite of their losses by the war, and their still greater impoverishment from the protracted existence of slavery, and consequent exclusion of manufacturing industry,—are "both able and willing" to do what New York and Philadelphia confessedly do not do, and practically cannot do.

Look at Maine a moment. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just made a valuable report comparing wages in that State with those of men employed in the same occupations in England, Germany, and France. In every case but one, the figures for Maine are much above those for these three nations. Germany is the lowest, and England comes nearest to Maine, but with a considerable interval. The one exception is that of the pay of school-teachers, which in England range from \$7.70 to \$12.00 a week; in France, \$7.00; in Maine, \$7.05. The highest weekly wages paid in Maine are \$16.50 to bricklayers, masons, and plasterers; the lowest are to school-teachers, even common day-laborers earning \$8.40. In these other countries the schools are aided out of the national treasury, proceeds of indirect taxation. But in America they are supported only from local and direct taxes.

THE QUESTION OF PAVEMENTS.

PERFECTION in pavements, as in most other things, has not yet been attained; yet, though the streets of Philadelphia show but little evidence of the fact, great strides have been made towards it.

The first essential of any pavement is a good foundation. No

matter what the upper layer may be, it needs a solid bottom just as much as does a building. This may be a trite statement, yet the work done by those who construct pavements is often of such a nature as to lead to the supposition that it had never been stated in their hearing. Ignoring foundation, asphalt, brick, flagstone, cobble stones, wood, are with a frequency which is most disastrous as well as costly, laid upon a natural surface of sand or clay. These would serve very well as a bed if moisture and gravity were out of existence, and do serve tolerably in dry weather and upon a flat surface. But most surfaces slope more or less, and on all sloping surfaces gravity and water gradually remove the unconsolidated particles upon which the pavement rests, and ruin results. Clay proves itself far less removable than sand, but more than makes up for this by its capacity for retaining water. No pavement, therefore, unless it rest upon natural rock or closely-impacted gravel can be trusted to endure without the presence beneath it of a stratum of broken stone, or, better still, concrete, the thickness of which may, according to the nature of the subsoil, vary from six to eight inches or more. Neglect of this essential is the cause of the unevenness and general state of wreckage usual in Philadelphia pavements. Who ever saw any foundation placed below the brick surfaces of our sidewalks? The bricks are placed flat without mortar upon the sand, sand more or less mixed with clay, or clay, as the case may be, and there left to circumstances. Trees are planted along the edges of the path, and raise the loose bricks into hummocks; rain bears away the sand beneath them, and they sink or break away; or the underlying clay is turned to mud, which is squeezed between the bricks and splashed over the persons of pedestrians.

A second essential in a pavement is to have a surface fit to walk or drive upon at all times and in all weathers except when actually covered with snow or ice. In this respect Philadelphia is peculiarly unfortunate. Cobble-stones for the roadway and red bricks for the sidewalks are the rule, and are the most unfit materials possible short of sand or mud. In the dark ages, when gas was rare and electricity unheard of as a light or a motor, cobble-stones were common in the pavements of country towns in old England. They kept fit company with the stocks, the town pump, and the rude horse-trough of the market-place. But even in cities which date back a thousand years, cities which have been left behind by modern civilization and are noted only for their history and their historical relics, the cobble stone has disappeared or has been relegated to out-of-the-way nooks and corners. Macadam of broken stone of hardest quality, resting on a thick stratum of coarser stones, obtains where traffic is not great, while granite "sets" rule in much used roadways. But neither macadam nor granite blocks are the best material known for vehicular travel. Wooden blocks, if properly set, are, as a surface fit to move about upon (whatever objections of other kinds may be urged against them), far superior to either granite or macadam; while asphalt, when laid properly on a firm foundation, is superior to all the others. When the admixture of solid with tarry ingredients, whether obtained artificially or preserved in the natural asphalt, is correct, such a pavement is enduring, almost noiseless, cleanly, smooth, and yet affording a secure foothold. Granite sets (Belgian blocks) certainly endure for ages, but they wear smooth in a comparatively short time, and the expense of roughening or removing and turning them over is great. Moreover, the continual clatter, rumble, and thunder of vehicles passing over them is one of the most trying of those petty nuisances of life which afflict us more than those which we call great trials.

Red bricks are not a bad pavement for side-walks in warm weather when they are properly laid upon a tolerably level surface, but, besides becoming ruined more readily than anything else, are of all materials the worst to walk upon in winter. When flag-stones are in good order, when even smooth granite is free from iciness, the surface of a brick pavement is glaciated from the freezing of the moisture retained in its pores. The unevenness, the sloppiness, the state of ruin of our brick pavement is the absence of a foundation, but the slipperiness is inherent in the nature of the Philadelphia red brick. There are in the world, bricks which make a good pavement, but Philadelphia knows them not. Staffordshire, (England,) makes a brick hard as iron and of a dark, blue-black color. This kind of brick, roughened on the upper surface by rhomboid markings impressed by the mould, makes an excellent pavement for sidewalks in winter. It seems strange that, with the wealth of cretaceous and luter clays which exist within sixty miles of Philadelphia, Staffordshire has not been rivalled in this respect. Square blocks of granite or trap, accurately fitted, and measuring about four inches on a side, make an enduring pavements for sidewalks, and one which will enable the feet to retain a hold in weather when larger blocks would cause a fall.

In frosty weather what is known as "granulithic" pavement

is, as is proved by the experience of all whose fate it is to have passed the Post Office, or New City Hall, as treacherous a surface to tread upon as is red brick, and in wet weather it is worse than the more ordinary material. For sidewalks, as for roadways, nothing yet invented excels a composition, natural or artificial, of silicious and bituminous substances, or, in other words, asphalt. Washington has a great extent of asphalted roadways and sidewalks but the bituminous element is too often in excess, and the substance almost melts in the heat of summer. The Val de Travers asphalt with which the best streets of London and Paris, the Rue de Rivoli, the Boulevards, Cheapside, the Strand, are paved, is a natural rock which contains the two substances in such well-balanced proportions that when heated, it does not melt, yet can be rammed or tramped down into a solid mass which forms an enduring surface most agreeable to walk or drive upon. But results as good, or even better have been obtained by the properly-proportioned admixture of gas-tar with fragments of broken hard stone. Such pavements are frequent in English towns, but one may look in vain for them in this second largest city of the New World.

Whatever the pavement, it needs to be kept clean. This is almost an impossibility with cobble-stones, difficult with badly-laid granite "sets," and by no means easy with any pavement which has acquired a rolling surface from lack of a solid bed. Philadelphia cannot, like more Western cities, even like New York, boast of many wide streets. Its avenues are as a rule but fifty feet in width, and are still farther reduced by the intolerable yet tolerated protrusion of steps leading to the front doors of the residences. Yet they might be well-paved and clean. The narrow streets of Old World cities, like Antwerp or Rouen—streets in many cases not half as wide as those of Philadelphia—get a clean sweep or a cleansing with water every day, while Philadelphia, once noted as the clean, is content to allow its gutters to remain choked, and its streets to continue strewn with ancient rotting filth of all kinds. Even the centre of the city is not clean, and an excursion into Lombard or South streets, at their eastern ends, will reveal more filth than can be found in any London back alley.

W. H. LOCKINGTON.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

AMONG the recent changes introduced into American penal systems is that of the indeterminate sentence, as it is usually called. This scheme has virtually been the basis of juvenile reformatory, where incarceration is adjudged for the term of minority. Such sentences are never served, for commitments are of youth under sixteen years of age, and the average detention throughout the United States in such institutions, is one year and ten months. At Randall's Island, New York, the detention varies, from year to year, but little from fourteen months. With a very few exceptions the inmates of juvenile reformatory are discharged without provision or security for their future good behavior, and as a remedial agency the indeterminate practice breaks down altogether in this class of establishments.

The first serious attempt to introduce the plan into America belongs to the history of the Elmira Reformatory, which began its career in 1870, and under the charge of its Warden, Mr. Z. B. Brockway, has become the ideal prison of the United States. Of it Mr. F. B. Sanborn, President of the Massachusetts State Board of Lunacy and Charity, writes to us: "I doubt if there is a prison in the world at this time where reformatory discipline is so thoroughly understood and so actively and successfully carried out." The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Ohio in 1886, authorizing the adoption of this system within their jurisdiction, and the delegates of the latter State to the Conference of Charities, held in the same year at St. Paul, Minnesota, created a decided sensation by the earnestness and thoroughness with which they urged its adoption. It is by no means an untried scheme abroad, being essentially the Crofton or Irish plan, which with some modifications of the English "ticket of leave," has become the general practice of Great Britain.

The essential features of the plan are a long sentence, far in excess of merely expiatory detentions, a graded classification through which the prisoner works his way by good conduct, a discharge, without reference to the period of the sentence, as soon as the passage through the prison grades furnishes the evidence of reformation, and finally, a parole for the unserved time during which the convict is obliged to report steadily to the police authorities, and is liable for misconduct to be re-incarcerated for this parole term in addition to such other penalties as fresh offenses may deserve. Where the penal system of a country is under uniform control this method is comparatively easy of execution. In this country, our divided responsibility, under which not only each State is independent, but also each institution has a separate board of managers, has made necessary some modifications of this parole. Among these the chief are: that the indeterminate sentence shall

be employed in cases of conviction for first offences, a restriction which at once separates the young from habitual criminals; that the incorrigibles shall freely be transferred from the Reformatory to the ordinary State prison to serve out the full sentence, and, conversely that the reformable inmates of the prison may work their way into the reformatory; that the paroled prisoner shall remain within the jurisdiction of the State in which he was convicted; and that the pardoning power shall not be used to throw the discipline into uncertainty and confusion. Only at Elmira has the American scheme been sufficiently tested to form a definite impression of its value. Here it has been in operation for fifteen years: the maximum sentences run from five to ten years; the period of detention averages a little less than two years; and eighty per cent. of the discharged convicts are claimed as restored to lives of honest industry. The contract labor practice has never profaned this institution, but work has been supplied on the "piece-price" plan. Economically this institution is probably the cheapest in the country, although it does not pay expenses.

In the three State-prisons of New York the number of recommendations for 1885 was 48.2 per cent. or nearly half the inmates. As the number of prisoners in them was 2,961, at the close of September in that year, it would follow that the excess of habitual criminals in those institutions over those that the reformatory practice at Elmira would give, if it had been promptly applied, was 835, which on the basis of Auburn experience for the same year, actually cost the State \$71,555.15 of needless expenditure. This question also involves the functions of the State executive. At the St. Paul Conference, ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, took emphatic ground against the intervention of the pardoning power. The new parole system in his judgment was calculated to relieve the executive of the very trying and laborious duty of rerising the proceedings of tribunals, reopening evidence, and encountering the supplications of ill-advised friends, or the intrigues of deceitful politicians. Inasmuch as the convict's detention practically is *until reformation* there is no occasion for executive interference, an interference which substitutes caprice and influence for justice and method, and so fatally wounds discipline. Governor Hoadly added however these pregnant sentences: "All theories of pardon depend on the postulate that the State do its duty by the criminal. The State whose prisons poison their inmates has need of the pardoning power. Out of two county jails I liberated prisoners because they were suffering the death penalty from slow poison, to which they had not been sentenced."

As a matter of fact, pardons have become infrequent, with the improvement of penal discipline. They rose shortly after our civil war to 9.68 per cent. and at that time about 1,500 criminals were turned loose annually upon the community before the expiration of their sentences. The reasons for this clemency were these: lightening the expenses of the State, political influence, the inadequacy and pernicious condition of the prisons. The last ground was the one alleged by Gov. Knott, of Kentucky, when his frequent interpositions of clemency were a subject of severe criticisms. Inmates of prisons were suffering a degradation and torture which the law did not contemplate, and which were therefore both an injustice and a reproach. At that time the State of New York, which was one of the least offenders, discharged by pardon one in every 34 of the criminals in her three great prisons, while last year that indulgence was extended to only one in 250.

On the other hand, with one or two exceptions, there is least executive interposition in those States where leasing out of labor prevails and convicts become a source of profit to the contractor or to the State. In any event the pardoning power is vested in the Governor to correct those miscarriages of justice which are incident to every system of criminal jurisprudence. The necessity for its use decreases as the penal institutions improve in management, and substitute a discharge upon reformation for service during a fixed expiatory term. New and tentative as this determinate plan is in the United States, penologists are substantially agreed that to it Great Britain is chiefly indebted for the great diminution of her felonious population. General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, claims that in the forty years since Parliament began to reform the prison laws of the realm, the number of persons sentenced to penal servitude in England and Wales has fallen to one-fourth of the ratio of population that existed before this legislation began, and actually to less than half the number of such sentences then imposed. Major Arthur Griffiths, an English statistician, supplies this testimony:

"In the ten years between 1871 and 1881, the number in custody of ages between fifteen and twenty-four fell from 2,948 to 1,957, and this although the general population had increased four millions. The same reduction has shown itself as regards the number of the same ages in local prisons, and it is clear that the improvement is general."

The facts here recited go far to show that the largest economical results in prison administration are to be sought through im-

proved systems of discipline, because they extirpate so large a proportion of the sources whence the cost of crime arises.

D. O. KELLOGG.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE proposed new library building for the University of Pennsylvania is making some progress on paper. Preliminary plans for it have been drawn and are under consideration, and the subscriptions to its cost have reached a large, though not nearly sufficient amount. Perhaps it is not generally known that the provision of this building, as of the other improvements, enlargements, and additions to the University, is a work which falls on a comparatively small number of private people, who "put their hands into their pockets" for the purpose. Yet it is proposed to make the library one for general consultation, and so to add, in an important degree, to the literary and reference resources of the city.

* * *

THE Spring Courses of Lectures at the Academy of Natural Science are announced. Professor Angelo Heilprin will treat of Geology and Paleontology, in a series of about twenty to twenty-five discourses, beginning on Tuesday, March 13, at 4.45 p. m., and to continue on the Thursdays and Tuesdays of each week. Field excursions, on Saturdays, beginning with the month of April, will be made to localities of special interest, including the sea-shore, the marl pits (Cretaceous) and Tertiary deposits of New Jersey, the oldest fossiliferous deposits about Philadelphia, etc. A final excursion, extending over a period of ten days or more, the details of which are to be announced hereafter, will conclude the course.

Professor H. Carville Lewis will give a course of six illustrated evening lectures upon the application of the microscope to geology, to be followed by practical instruction and by a few excursions for studies in the field. The first of this course of lectures was given Friday evening of the present week, and the others will be given on the Wednesday evenings following.

Prof. Benjamin Sharp will give four lectures on subjects in Biology, beginning on Monday afternoon next, January 30, at 4.45.

A BUSY MASSACHUSETTS TOWN.

WORCESTER, January 20.

OF all the cities of Massachusetts, this holds the nearest to a central position. It is both east and south of the geographical centre, but much closer to the centre of population. It lies in the heart of a hilly but fertile country, and is the junction of several railroads; but it is not agriculture or commerce that constitutes the distinctive character of the place. Of its eighty-five thousand people the bulk are busied in the great factories, whose products make the name of Worcester known in every part of America. The intelligence and grit of the old Puritan stock, once exercised on the insoluble problems of the Calvinistic theology, are turned here to the simpler problems of the mastery of nature's forces for the welfare of men.

The Puritan element, which began in 1675 to establish itself here as on a frontier in the face of the Indian tribes, is still the chief and dominant one. But after the establishment of peace in the opening years of the last century a large Scotch-Irish contingent poured into Worcester, as into Boston and many other of the towns of Massachusetts, where its presence hardly is suspected. It was but half welcome; the Irish, whether Protestant or Catholic, had an ill name. And when the new colony set to build itself a Presbyterian church, the solid men of Worcester rose in the night and pulled it down! The Baptists had not yet hammered the principles of toleration into the Puritans of the Bay State. But such names as Gray and Washburne still remain as the monuments of the Ulster invasion of Massachusetts.

In the last fifty years the growth of the manufactures of the place have attracted other immigrants. The Germans have not come, as they very seldom seek a home east of the Hudson River. But the Celtic Irish have come and built Catholic churches, and led to the erection of a diocese of Worcester, and to the establishment of the only Catholic college in New England at this point. And the Swedes have come by the thousands, to take part in the iron industries of the place, and to earn better wages and live with more comfort than at home. They are a quiet, blue-eyed, blonde-haired race, thrifty for themselves and good workmen for their masters. But in no list of the churches of Worcester do I find any mention of a Lutheran congregation, or of services in that language.

Like all New England towns, this has an air of primness and neatness which is rather oppressive. Like the Virginia lady on a visit to Massachusetts, we looked for a gate off its hinges, but looked in vain. The houses of wood chiefly, and painted white,

have a most unsubstantial look to a Philadelphian eye: but that is prejudice only. A wooden house well cared for will last a thousand years. There are some as old as that in Norway, and several in New England which are a quarter of that age, and still "as good as new." But it does seem as if in the presence of so much stone, the people might put some of it into house-building and thus be rid of it. However, it is to be supposed that the Yankees know what suits them best. In Worcester there is a steady drift toward stone architecture in the costlier houses and the churches; and they get a very fine brown sandstone of different shades from near Springfield, the lighter shades being much the prettier. The whole appearance of the place is comfortable. Although it has multiplied its population eight-fold since 1840, and doubled it since 1870, it seems to have managed to quarter the new comers creditably. Partly this may be due to the rapid growth of building associations on the Philadelphia plan, which enable the working people to get homes of their own. I am told that the Swedes are especially active in this matter of securing homes of their own. They are striking root and they mean to stay.

The two most striking features of Worcester are its educational institutions and its manufactures. Of Holy Cross College I have spoken already. South of the town, as you come in from Springfield, you see on a hillside the first buildings of the University, which Mr. Clark is raising for the perpetuation of his name, and which may come to something in years after he has gone to the majority. In another quarter is the State Normal School for the training of the Yankee school-marm of the purest grit. Then there is a city high-school, not to confer degrees but to prepare every boy or girl in Worcester, who wishes it, for a college education. There are thirteen public halls, for lectures and concerts, the best being the really fine Mechanics' Hall. And there are three notable libraries,—the Public Town Library, that of the Y. M. C. A., and that of the American Antiquarian Society. This last is the most important of the kind in this country. It was founded by Isaiah Thomas, the first editor and proprietor of *The Massachusetts Spy*, and the first man to read the Declaration of Independence to a New England audience. He seems to have made it his constant practice to put aside for preservation everything that came to him as an editor, and made this collection the nucleus of what is now the finest American historical library in the country. "You may have to go elsewhere to consult manuscripts," an eminent American historian once told me; "but at Worcester you will find all the books and pamphlets." And yet Worcester is by no means poor in manuscripts. As Thomas started *The Massachusetts Spy* in Boston in 1771 and removed it to Worcester (where it still is published,) in 1775, it may be supposed that by 1812 he had a valuable collection of things, which would have been lost to posterity but for his zeal as a collector. There now are somewhere between eighty and one hundred thousand books and pamphlets on the shelves of the Society's Library, which is a fine, well-arranged building. He also gave the first edifice, but it has been much enlarged and the collection enriched by other benefactors.

The educational institution which has made Worcester most widely known is the Worcester Technological Institute. It was chartered in 1865, and opened in 1868, and graduated its first class in 1870. As might be expected from its location it aims more at making good mechanical engineers than anything else, although it has courses and students in chemistry and in civil engineering. Of the 141 students named in the last catalogue, just 100 were mechanical engineers. For that course the term lasts three and a half years; for the others, three.

The site is a very fine one to the North-west of the city, on the summit of one of the moderately steep hills which constitute the city. The main building—called Boynton Hall after the founder—looks toward the city and is rather handsome. In it are the offices and the recitation rooms; but it already is much too cramped for its proper uses, and an additional building towards a new park is to be erected this year. It is to be regretted that the building is too shallow to admit of wide recitation and drawing-rooms on both sides of the hall. But something is gained in the better lighting of the rooms, especially for drawing.

Some of the drawings of the students which I saw struck my inexperienced eye as being very good indeed, and they are all the better probably because these young men are learning engineering practically as well as theoretically. They first are turned into the carpenter shop, where they learn the use of tools and of their own hands, and actually make a great variety of articles—from brackets up to writing and drawing desks—for sale. Then they are sent into the machine-shop to learn at the lathe their proper business, and to make engines, machines, elevators, and the like for the market. All this is done in the Washburn machine shop, a three-story building, 100 by 40 feet, in which the best facilities for practical work under good supervision are given them. Besides this, they are taken to the most notable establishments in the city to see with their own eyes the industrial processes there

carried on. One of these I was permitted to see through the kindness of Dr. Homer T. Fuller, the efficient President of the Institute. The Washburn and Moen Wire Works is the largest establishment in Worcester. Its buildings and yards form a small town by themselves, and it employs about 3,500 workmen, many of them Swedes. It turns out every sort and size of wire, from the largest in use down to that which is a thousandth of an inch in diameter—iron wire, galvanized wire, copper wire, cotton-bale ties, wire fencing, etc. Some of the machinery in use is most beautiful in its ingenuity of adaptation, reminding one of Fleeming Jenkin's contention that a want of interest in machinery argues a defect of the poetical temperament. Two especially impressed me. One was for weaving barbed wire-fence of about two foot width. The other took a hotbar of steel and passed it through a series of fourteen rollers, which sent it out a wire about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. All this was done at once, without the necessity of passing the wire back and forth through rollers of different grooves. The rollers stood in a long row, each having a finer groove than the last; and by adding or withdrawing rollers, the final size is controlled.

The workmen are chiefly Americans and Swedes. Of the former some have held their places for thirty years and more, and are closely attached to the firm and its interests. Others are young graduates of the Polytechnic, which sees its alumni taking places which call for the highest practical qualities both in Worcester and elsewhere. Many of them are superintendents of the workshops which have been established in connection with other technological schools. What I have said of their workshop work may create the impression that they are apprentices rather than students. But this is not the case. The institute builds its education of its engineers on the most solid mathematical training, and it imparts to its students general culture as well. Physics and chemistry, English, French, and German are required studies; and the students must attend the chapel services three times a week at least. There are no dormitories, the students living in the town, and a majority of them in their own homes.

It was to lecture on the Tariff in the Y. M. C. A. Course that I went to Worcester. But I could imagine no better Tariff argument than the town and its neighborhood presents. The high standard of comfort shown in the dress and the homes of the people, the air of satisfaction in useful work which pervaded the population, and the good order which seemed to reign by night as well as day, and the show of varied intellectual interests—music, natural history, etc.—all gave one a high sense of satisfaction with the policy which means that our workshops shall be on the same continent with our farms.

Yet the Worcester district is now represented in Congress by a Free Trader. It was the first district in the country to send a Free Soil representative to Congress. This it did in 1846, eight years before the Republican party was organized. For forty years no Democrat and no Free Trader represented it. But, in 1886, the Republicans had a quarrel over the nomination, and Mr. Rice who got it, was over confident. Not a Republican meeting was held, and not a campaign speech was made. As a consequence, Mr. Russell was elected. This will not happen again.

R. E. T.

REVIEWS.

MEMOIR OF FLEEMING JENKIN. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Pp. viii. and 302. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

NIHIL tetigit quod non ornavit! Mr. Stevenson is as much the artist in this biography of his friend as in any romance or poem we have had from his pen. Indeed it is the writing of real history which taxes a man's imaginative powers far more than does dealing with that unreal world, in which the story may be given any turn you please, and the environment is fluid to your hand. So here we have the severest test to which Mr. Stevenson has subjected his literary powers, and every reader of the book will close it with the feeling that it has borne the test well.

The hero of the story, an English engineer, was a man of notable origin. On the father's side an easy-going, imaginative, and rather spendthrift ancestry,—formerly Welsh, but settled in Kent for two centuries. On the mother's a venturesome, hand-to-mouth, hardly "genteel" class, with a superabundance of mental and physical energy. The portraiture of these people on both sides, as casting the light of heredity on the hero's character is one of the finest things in the book, and shows us what Mr. Galton has done toward making biography scientific. But at the same time we must feel that what Fleeming Jenkin was this heredity did not explain. It furnished the ground-work only,—the starting-point,—and the man's own will, with aid of spiritual and natural environment, but not overborne by them, did the rest. Take all the elements Mr. Stevenson has so skillfully described in these opening pages, and blend them in any admixture you please, and yet the greatest thing in the man would be wanting.

The hero's educational opportunities were none of the best. He went to school in France and to college in Italy. Poverty obliged him to accept a position in several English establishments, before he found his right place in a firm which had undertaken the then new business of laying down submarine cables. While still an ill-paid underling, and in spite of his ugliness and his brusqueness of manner, he won and wedded the daughter of one of the intellectual families which have made Norwich a literary centre from Sir Thomas Brown's time until our own. She was a wife worthy of the man, and their married life casts doubt on Mr. Stevenson's saying in another book, that marriage is fatal to heroism. Jenkin was heroic to the last, and not least so in the night-long exposure to drafts in wet clothes for his wife's sake, which gave him rheumatism and sciatica for life.

Intellectually he was a many-sided man. He had a fine catholic taste in literature, which his mother had trained. He was equally fond of both theoretical and applied science. The machinery for laying and taking up telegraphic cables owes much to him, and he went on several successful expeditions. He made other valuable inventions, and was an authority on such subjects as bridges. And nothing was more notable than the thoroughness with which he went about every undertaking, whether it was scientific or literary. He felt the need of getting to the bottom of everything, and he impressed the same lesson on his boys. Those who read this book will watch the future of those boys. If heredity be worth anything, they must make their mark. The busy, over-worked man was as generous in his devotion of his time to their education and their pastimes, as though he were of the idlest. Still more notable was his attitude toward his wife. His social heedlessness was a trial to all his friends. It caused a sharp quarrel at one time between him and his biographer. But with Mrs. Jenkin he observed Coventry Patmore's rule—

Keep your undrest, familiar style
For strangers, but respect your friend,
Her most whose matrimonial smile
Is and asks honors without end.
Let love make home a gracious court;
There let the world's rude, hasty ways
Be fashioned to a loftier port
And learn to bow, and stand at gaze.

He resolved, on first seeing the fine strain of manners which prevailed in her father's house, that she never should receive less from him; and to the end he kept his vow. The Tyrolese peasant, who waited on them one vacation, reported that Mrs. Jenkin was *eine geborene Gräfin*, as he could not account otherwise for the courtly respect her husband paid her.

Nor did his life lack the highest touch of human quality, a devout and reverent attitude toward the Infinite. He could not reconcile his religious convictions with his scientific beliefs; but he held them none the less firmly. "The longer I live," he wrote a few months before his death, "the more convinced I become of a direct care by God—which is reasonably impossible—but there it is." Mr. Stevenson confesses a great personal obligation to him in this matter, in that he showed him that a deeper scepticism than that of the sceptic led back to faith. And when once the younger man was in doubt what to do, Jenkin said: "How do you suppose Christ would have advised you?" Stevenson replied that he would not have counselled him to do anything unkind or cowardly. "No, nor anything amusing," was the reply, —a shrewd stroke at Stevenson's weakness.

It is high praise to say that the biography is worthy of the man.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, STUDIED ANEW. By Edward Everett Hale. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1888.

Mr. Hale has appreciated and undertaken to supply a need which has long existed—that of a simple, natural, straightforward biography of Washington. The older biographers wrote of him as one surrounded by a halo, and in the long reaches of their stilted rhetoric made him a sort of Roman deity, to be not so much comprehended as worshipped; and even the later writers have seldom been able to cast off this glamour of the year 1800. The consequence has been that only those who have studied his character and career in his correspondence, and by the light afforded in other works of history and biography, have formed a correct estimate of him, or measured with justice the work which he accomplished.

Whether Mr. Hale's book is exactly the thing so long waited for we are not quite certain. It seems to us that working on the lines he has followed, a still better book can yet be made. But there can be no doubt that this is the best compact biography of Washington yet presented us. It deals with him naturally and accurately, in his habit as he lived. There is no attempt to deify him from his boyhood up, no pretense that he was other than a very human being,—a person of hot passions, strong impulses, and vigorous determination," but also one of great self-control, of

native dignity, of robust honor, vigorous patriotism, untiring patience, and unquestionable courage. All this appears in a simple narrative of the facts of his career. There is no need for elaborate efforts of eulogy; it is, on the contrary, perfectly safe to cite freely his own letters, diaries, and memoranda, and it is this plan which is adopted in the present volume. In his preface, Mr. Hale remarks that Washington "left arranged in careful order for reference perhaps more materials for his biography than any man of his century. . . . [His] diaries exist from his sixteenth year to the period of his death, with hardly an important break. He was very careful in the preservation of copies of his letters; and the distinction which he early earned was such that many letters have been preserved by his correspondents, of which we have not his own copies. Speaking roughly, I should say that four-fifths of these materials are still in manuscript."

Mr. Hale draws upon these with much skill, as we should expect from so experienced a literary worker. And of course he does not disdain what would have been thought a century ago very trivial matters. He gives the journal of a surveying trip in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1748, and another of his visit to Barbadoes, in 1751, when he "was strongly attacked with the small-pox," and lay in bed from November 17 to December 12. In the Braddock campaign he writes to Major John Carlyle, at Williamsburg, that he is "in very great want" of a pair of boots, and to his mother that he is so situated that he cannot provide her with a pot of butter or a Dutch servant. He orders, with the greatest strictness of detail, his suits of clothes from London, in 1761, and four years later complains with dignified severity to his business agents in that city of the manner in which they deal with his tobacco crop. In a letter from the Camp at Middlebrook he orders the Deputy Quarter-Master General, at Philadelphia, to send him "six tolerably genteel, but not expensive candlesticks, all of a kind, and three pairs of snuffers," also two pounds of starch, and he asks in conclusion if any of his lottery tickets have drawn prizes. Of his agricultural operations he writes many times to different correspondents, and to Robert Morris he confides that his ice-house is a failure, its contents, (snow, to be sure), having melted by the beginning of June, and so "lurched" him! while to Tench Tilghman he writes at length for advice in regard to the building of a greenhouse.

Yet these are the smaller letters, of course. There are many very weighty ones concerning large affairs. All join to tell the complete story, and Mr. Hale has woven them together and supplied the additional pages of description required, with good judgment. He assumes in his reader a knowledge of the general history of the United States and so does not need to give this in its fullness during the period of Washington's career, but his allusions to it are clear and intelligible, as well as intelligent, and the reader will not misunderstand the connection which the personality of Washington had with it. He will get, in fact, a well rounded and accurate view of the whole subject, and this is the great merit of the book.

BIBLIOTHECA JEFFERSONIANA. A list of Books Written by or Relating to Thomas Jefferson. By Hamilton Bullock Tompkins. 8vo. Pp. 187. [350 Copies Printed.] New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

Mr. Tompkins has gathered together over three hundred titles of books by and about Jefferson, and given them with exhaustive bibliographical accuracy, adding a reference to the public library where the rare ones can be found, and supplementing the whole by his indexes, one to the books issued anonymously or under a pseudonym, the other to names and subjects. Ford's "Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana" is the only work of the same kind bearing on our early political literature, and each in its way supplements the other, thus furnishing together a very complete conspectus of the contemporary and posthumous opinions of the period covered by the lives of two great and epoch-making founders of the republic. Nicholas Biddle's eulogium delivered before the American Philosophical Society, in 1827, and George M. Dallas's oration on the centennial of Jefferson's birthday, in 1843, are characteristic Philadelphia contributions. Hamilton and Jefferson, united as they were in Washington's administration as members of the same cabinet, were the founders of the two great parties that still divide the suffrages of the country, and all they wrote, and much that was written about them, still merits the study of intelligent observers of modern politics, so largely do they still influence our political progress. Jefferson's own printed works include Nos. 92 to 190, but, of course, in these are the various editions of, for example, his "Notes of Virginia," of which twenty editions were issued during his life-time, from his own privately printed original of 1782, and the French translation by Morellet, down to the very last one revised by him, followed in all the later reprints. Even of his messages, no complete series is now extant, and his books, reprinted at various dates, are by no

means entire, for Jefferson was more of a politician than a statesman, and less of a lover of books or authorship than a partisan. Indeed, it is more the fact that Jefferson was at once so loved and hatred, so praised and reviled, that lends zest and interest to what he said and wrote, and to what was said and written about him, than any deep political or philosophical value in his own productions or in those of his followers. Incontestably, Hamilton was the greater mind and his contributions to our political literature have a much more lasting value and higher intellectual quality than any of Jefferson's, and yet the influence of Jefferson both on his own time and on the country ever since is still clearly marked, while Hamilton is only traceable in certain schools of political thought and in the general discussion over such financial problems as he had solved once for all, as, for example, the national banks, the tariff, and other branches of national revenue.

Mr. Tompkins not only speaks modestly of his "attempt to bring together the titles of the books written by, or relating to," Jefferson, but he has printed his book with alternate blank pages, thus tempting the bibliographer and the political student to supplement it with additional notes and numbers, and thus aid in the difficult but desirable task of attaining completeness in every detail. The work is sure to commend itself to the growing number of those who aim at a thorough survey of all our political literature, and Jefferson is a particularly good subject, for abroad as well as at home he has long been the object of praise and blame alike indiscriminate for want of a real knowledge of his actual contribution to our political science. Brougham and Guizot, Taine and Laboulaye, von Holst and Mohl, have all typified him as one of the great founders of the republic, but their judgment even is by no means final. At all events, Mr. Tompkins' little book will easily enable future students to refer to the books that really reflect Jefferson's opinions and their share in creating the parties that even to-day govern the country, and this gives it a special value, while as an example of bibliographical thoroughness it merits acknowledgment. Future editions will, no doubt, add to its extent and bring it home to a large public.

J. G. R.

SCIENCE SKETCHES. By David Starr Jordan. Pp. 276. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Prof. Jordan is a member of the Faculty of the Indiana State University, and a very eminent authority on the ichthyology of that State and the Mississippi Basin generally. This statement will prepare the reader for a description of his book as a collection of extremely learned and eminently unreadable papers from the Transactions of our Societies of Natural History. But there is not a dry or unreadable page in his book. The first four papers of the eleven are on subjects connected with their author's specialty, and they fill nearly half the book. But he who has read one of them will have made up his mind to read all the rest, and especially so if the one be that on "Johnny Darters." That on "The Dispersion of Fresh-Water Fishes" may contain no parallel information as to the structural history of the country, which is not familiar to men of science; but the average reader will know a good deal more about the make-up of these United States after he is through with reading it. Prof. Jordan shows, among other things, that generally Northern streams have more fish and fewer fishes than Southern, that none of the water-sheds which divide the country are impassable in wet weather to fish which frequent the head waters of streams; and that many fresh-water species make their way from river to river through the sea. We pass by the paper on ornithological nomenclature, as probably that of least general interest, to note the three biographical papers on Rafinesque, Poey, and Darwin. That on Rafinesque, the queer half-Greek, half-German, born in Constantinople to die in Philadelphia, after spending a large part of his life in Sicily and the Mississippi Valley, is the most attractive of the three.

As Rafinesque spent his summer in observing, and his winter in describing and delineating, his work is unusually untrustworthy. He probably described twice as many species of plants and animals as there were to see, and a craze for new species grew upon him in later years. "He once sent for publication a paper seriously describing, in regular natural history style, twelve new species of thunder and lightning he had observed near the falls of the Ohio." That on Poey is the picture of a great Cuban naturalist, who was born in 1799 and lived till our own day, doing grand work in ichthyology especially. The paper on Darwin is a sketch of the scientific revolution his theory has effected, and the author's reasons for accepting its main results, and for not regarding them as in collision with religious faith.

"The Story of a Stove," written for St. Nicholas, and "The Ascent of the Matterhorn," first published in *Our Continent*, are the most popular papers in the series. The latter is a masterpiece of description. The closing paper on "The Evolution of the College Curriculum," is an excellent account of the change

taking place in American colleges, and a plea for the specialism of the elective system. We do not think the objections to it are given due weight.

MATTHEW GALBRAITH PERRY. A typical American Naval Officer. By William Elliott Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," "Corea, the Hermit Nation," and "Japanese Fairy World." Pp. xvi. and 469. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, is a figure familiar to every reader of American history. But his younger brother, Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry, who established the colony of Liberia and opened Japan to civilization, is much less known, although he also served in the War of 1812 under Commodore Rodgers, and left his mark on our navy permanently. It is Mr. Griffis's interest in Japan, where he was for several years a teacher, that has led him to take in hand a life of this younger brother. And when he warmed to the work, he found it a story worth the telling, for Commodore Matthew was not a whit behind Commodore Oliver in force of character and natural abilities, and only failed to impress himself upon the history of America because he was too young for a command in the second war with Great Britain, and died three years before the war for the Union, and took a lead only in the naval operations of the wretched war in Mexico, a nation without a fleet. In both men were blended two strangely diverse strains of blood, the English Quaker and the Scotch Covenanter. Both took to the sea as to their natural element. Both showed themselves equal to any emergency in which their country claimed their services. Both were men of a fine sense of honor, of heroic simplicity of character, and a natural fitness for command. And if the younger commander was in so far unfortunate that his best years fell in the era of peace, he may be said to have made his services in such years exceptionally illustrious.

Among his strictly professional services were the establishment of the system of apprenticeship in the navy, his urgency for the substitution of steam for sails, his suggestion of the steam ram as a weapon of offense, and the abolition of grog-rations, and to some extent of flogging. Nor is this by any means all. His biography may be said to be a history of the American navy from 1818 till his death in 1858, for there was no chapter of its honorable record for forty years in which he had not a large share.

His two visits to Japan in 1853 and in 1854 were the most important passage of his public life, and on them Mr. Griffis especially dwells, as knowing the situation in Japan with especial accuracy. There can be no doubt that the Island Empire on the whole has had reason to rejoice that Perry persisted in his diplomatic mission, and that it was a man of his high character who came on this errand. But we think Mr. Griffis, in his glorification of his hero, falls into a sort of disparagement of the Japanese which is not justified by the facts. And after all is said, is it not laying too much stress upon the whole affair to represent it as leading of necessity to all the great results which have changed the face of Japan? Mr. Griffis is justified, however, in resenting the lack of recognition of Perry's delicate and difficult service on the part of our government. No doubt he is right in suggesting that the shift of party from Whig to Democrat had something to do with this.

The book is well printed; but the illustrations, and especially the hero's portrait, are not up to the best standard of wood-engraving; and the printer nearly everywhere represents the commodore's middle name by a C., when it is not printed at length.

PRE-GLACIAL MAN AND THE ARYAN RACE. By Lorenzo Burge. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Be it known, firstly, as to this *brochure*, that its entire title is really as follows below,—a respect for the appearance of our page inducing us not to print it as usual:

"Pre-Glacial Man and the Aryan Race. A History of Creation, and of the Birthplace and Wanderings of Man in Central Asia, from B. C. 32,500 to B. C. 8,000, with a History of the Aryan Race, commencing B. C. 15,000. Their Rise and Progress, and the Promulgation of the First Revelation; Their Spiritual Decline, and the Destruction of the Nation, B. C. 4,705; The Inroad of the Turanians, and the Scattering of the Remnant of the Race, B. C. 4,304, as deciphered from a very ancient Document. Also an Exposition of the Law governing the Formation and Duration of the Glacial Period, and a Record of its Effects upon Man, and on the Configuration of the Globe. A Chapter on the Deluge: its Cause, Locality, and Extent; being an Account of the "Oannes Myth" By Lorenzo Burge. Pp. 272, with Illustrations. Published A. D. 1887 by Lee & Shepard, 10 Milk street, Boston, next door to the Old South meeting-house, and can be had of all respectable book-dealers, or said book will be sent by mail upon receipt of the price, \$1.50."

Several attractive illustrated books reach us from Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, of the type they have made so popular,

Probably, nothing more than this full title need to be given. Plainly, Mr. Donnelly, with his modest cryptogram, is completely distanced. Mr. Burge, a New Englander apparently, has a scheme of the early history of the globe which in dogmatic definiteness, and incapacity for scientific proof, surpasses "Atlantis." And he deals with the Mosaic account of the creation and early history of the race with the confidence of an inspired seer. In his view, it is all an allegorical account of the early history of the Aryan race, which this Shemitic document and the other documents found by our Assyriologists have preserved for us. Why in Shemitic all ways, he does not say. Indeed Mr. Burge does not give evidence of enough learning to show that he is aware of this difficulty. He seems to know no language but English. He runs after such interpretations as suit his plan, and when he has found them he is quite satisfied that they are final. Then he proceeds to apply them in a way which is funny enough. Take Seth, for instance. This third son of Adam has been regarded as rather a satisfactory person, until Mr. Burge took up his case. He finds that Seth means "put," or "who puts." He looks into Webster and discovers that this innocent looking word used to have a number of bad meanings. At least there was a *put* of Italian derivation, which had such meanings, but which had nothing under the sky to do with the *put* which is supposed to translate Seth. He quotes these and then all the meanings given for *put*, which indicate giving up or surrendering anything, and thus finds his starting-point for the description of a Seth period of moral degradation! For ignorant dogmatism the book hardly could be surpassed. And there is nothing to make up for this,—not the moral earnestness which generally characterizes such foolish books. Sin is described as a necessary stage in the progress of the race out of mere animalism. Eve saw this and became the benefactor of the race by transgressing the moral law. And so on.

VOLAPÜK, AN EASY METHOD FOR ACQUIRING THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE, [etc]. Prepared for the English-speaking Public. By Klas August Linderfelt. Milwaukee: C. N. Caspar, H. H. Zahn. \$0.50 and \$0.75.

The congress of those devoted to the spread of the Universal Language, held at Munich in August last year, has been followed by the publication of grammars and dictionaries in all the principal languages of Europe. The University of Vienna is said to have established a Volapük chair, and in Munich the "Cogabled" (*i. e.* "Humorous Paper") is issued fortnightly. Prof. Alfred Kirckhoff, of the University of Halle, a recent convert to the advantages of the new language, has published a short grammar or "Hilfsbuch" of Volapük, which has been used as the basis of a grammar for English-speaking people by Mr. K. A. Linderfelt, Librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library. This is the first edition of a work containing the syntax and vocabulary of the Universal Language published in this country that is readily obtainable. If, however, we are to take up the study of Volapük on other grounds than those of curiosity, we must have fuller explanations than are here given, and some opportunity of seeing the sources from which the Volapük word is drawn. Otherwise, without this aid of comparative language, the acquisition of the new language will be a *tour de force* of memory.

Mr. Linderfelt has not been sufficiently clear in his scheme of vowel pronunciation. It must be remembered that the sounds represented by the French *u* and the German *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*, are not easily acquired by English-speaking peoples. We are told that the Volapük *ü* is pronounced as the *u* in French *plume*, or as the *u* sometimes heard in English *popular*. For one who has never heard a Frenchman speak in his native tongue, this direction is practically valueless, and he is as much as ever in the dark as to the pronunciation of the word "Volapük" itself.

We commend, however, Mr. Linderfelt's little volume to the attention of those who are inclined to make the acquaintance of some part of all nations through the new medium. No doubt it will serve to introduce them, and it may do even more than that.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

A VERY convenient and useful "Atlas of the United States" is issued by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. It presents good maps of all the States and Territories, divided by counties, with the railroads, etc., marked up to the present time. In connection with these is a compact description of the principal features of the Nation, and of each State,—the history, geography, natural resources, climate, principal places, population, agriculture, commerce, fisheries, manufactures and mining, railroads, finances, etc., etc. As a compact and inexpensive work in its line we heartily commend it.

Several attractive illustrated books reach us from Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, of the type they have made so popular,

—books which professedly "juvenile" have yet a certain interest for all readers. One of these is "The Knockabout Club in the Everglades," by F. A. Ober, giving a lively account of the Club's visit to Florida, and its adventures with alligators, snakes, and bears. "Three Vassar Girls at Home," by Lizzie W. Champney, narrates the incidents of a holiday trip of these well-known college chums through the South and West. The vivacity of the previous volumes of the series is well preserved in this latest account of their doings. Mrs. Champney is the author also of "Great Grandmother's Girls in New France," a book of rather more substance than the two preceding. It narrates the story of a child who was carried away from her home in Western Massachusetts by the Indians and her patience under great suffering. These books are profusely illustrated and got up in pretty shapes. They can be commended for uniform cheerfulness and abundance of pleasing incident, and for excellent moral tone.

Hans Christian Andersen's "Fairy Tales" are put forth by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat in a volume of ample proportions, with a picture on nearly every page. These pictures, it is declared, have been made "by eminent Scandinavian artists especially for this edition." We judge that this pretty book must contain the substance of all the collection of Andersen's "Tales," and these writings being so fairly standard it is worth knowing that there is now an opportunity of getting them in a single book. The translation by Carl Siewers is easy and colloquial.

"The Boys of 1812 and Other Naval Heroes," by James Russell Soley, (Estes & Lauriat), gives an agreeably popularised account of the growth of the United States Navy before and during the war of 1812. The book is, moreover, full of incident and adventure, and the sketches of naval officers are vividly touched and distinguished. Prof. Soley has an excellent style for this kind of work and as he has enjoyed peculiar facilities for obtaining authentic information, he has succeeded in making "The Boys of 1812" instructive, exciting, and entertaining. A number of spirited engravings of the famous battles of the war are given, together with portraits of many notable characters.

A new story by George Manville Fenn will be welcome to the many admirers of that clever story teller. Such readers will find Mr. Fenn in "The Story of Anthony Grace," (D. Appleton & Co.), at his best. In this writer's "Master of the Ceremonies," published last year, there was a falling off from that decidedly strong book "Double Cuning,"—at least there was a melodramatic air about it that was not altogether pleasing. In "Anthony Grace" the author gets back into his familiar and true manner, and if this is not quite as bright a book as "Double Cuning" it comes very close to it. In invention, spirit, humor, and neatness of dialogue, Mr. Fenn has no superior among novelists of the second class.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE D. Lothrop Company is about to begin the publication of a series of Histories of the States in popular style, each history to be in a separate illustrated volume. Among the writers engaged for this project are Sarah Orne Jewett, Maurice Thompson, Charles M. Skinner, and E. S. Brooks.

George Meredith's new novel of modern manners, called "The Journalist" is declared to be well advanced. It will contain recognizable character sketches of members of the profession in England and on "the Continent."

Alphonse Daudet's new book, "L'Immortel," now we suppose ready in Paris, as it was announced for this month, is a satire on the French Academy, protesting especially against the practice of paying visits to academicians to ask them for their votes.

An important announcement is that by Mr. Murray, London, of the private correspondence of Daniel O'Connell, edited with a memoir and notes by W. J. Fitzpatrick.

The life of the celebrated Mr. Abington is to be added to the "Lives of the Players" series. (London, Mr. Reader). Unlike most of its predecessors, this work has been compiled wholly from original sources, and it will include valuable notes on the history of the Irish stage.

George P. Upton has in preparation another volume for his "Standard" Musical series. This is "Standard Symphonies," which will include the nine of Beethoven, the six most popular of Haydn, the three great ones of Mozart, all of Mendelssohn's and Schumann's, two of Schubert's, two of Gade's, four of Brahms's, a liberal representation from the modern romantic school, and representative symphonic poems such as Liszt's and Saint Saëns's,—the best of them to be accompanied by musical illustrations. It is possible a fifth volume may be added to the series, devoted to suites, overtures, and miscellaneous orchestral compositions.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States contemplate an edition in book form of the thirty-seven papers

read at the stated meetings of the last five years. Many of these papers are now very scarce. The book will be furnished to subscribers only, and the Recorder of the Legion, Capt. A. H. Mattox, Cincinnati, has the business in charge.

Among the projected shilling additions to "Bohn's Library," to which we have already referred, are Bacon's "Essays," a translation of Lessing's "Laocöon," and the "Inferno" in Cary's translation.

The National Museum at Washington, has undertaken the formation of a study-collection of casts of Assyrian and Babylonian Antiquities in association with the Johns Hopkins University, beginning with those preserved in this country. The Johns Hopkins University will attend to the proper arrangement and cataloguing of the Assyrian collection in the National Museum, under the supervision of Dr. Paul Haupt, Professor of Semitic Languages, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, assistant in the Semitic courses, who will also coöperate in the work of forming the collection and of securing the loan of objects to be copied.

Lord Brassey is preparing for the press the last journals of Lady Brassey, who died at sea a few months ago. The work will "complete the library history of the Voyages of the *Sunbeam*" and will contain illustrations and supplementary chapter by Lord Brassey.

The Richard Jefferies Fund for the relief of the widow of the dead writer has reached a figure of about \$5000 and is declared formally closed—meaning, we suppose, not that further contributions will be rejected but that there will be no further public acknowledgment. After paying debts, etc., a sum of about \$4,000 has been invested for the benefit of Mrs. Jefferies.

The champions of Volapük, the proposed universal language, are zealous and untiring in their efforts to put mankind upon a common linguistic footing. It appears that in Europe alone the new language has been studied by over 100,000 persons, and eleven periodicals are devoted to it. The first nine numerals in this curious tongue run as follows: *Bal* (1), *kel* (2), *kil* (3), *fol* (4), *bul* (5), *mal* (6), *vel* (7), *jol* (8), *zul* (9). Ten is formed by adding "s" to *bal*; in each case ten is added by the addition of an "s." *Man* means man, and *mans* means men. One man is written *man bal*, and two men is *mans kel*, the numeral always being placed after the thing numbered.

Garibaldi's Autobiography will be published in Florence at once,—is possibly out by this time.

The Paris *Debats* is publishing as its *feuilleton* a previously unpublished story by Captain Mayne Reid, called "Under the Man-groves."

M. Eugene Marin Labiche, the French dramatist and member of the Academy, died on the 23d inst., aged 73. Labiche is credited with the production of 170 pieces for the stage, a total exceeding that of Moliere, and only surpassed by that of Scribe. The greater number of these pieces were farces and vaudevilles, but there was also a considerable amount of more ambitious work. It was done in the French fashion, in large degree in "collaboration" with authors who got small credit for what was doubtless often the heaviest part of the work.

Cassell & Company have in readiness a small volume on "Color," by A. H. Church, which is intended as an elementary manual for students. Art students may find valuable hints between the covers.

Mr. W. E. Henley will contribute an "Alexander Dumas" to the "Great Writers" series.—Miss Yonge's "Hannah Moore" will shortly be added to the "Eminent Women" series.—Messrs. Chapman & Hall, London, have nearly ready an English version of M. Renan's latest book, "The History of the House of Israel." Roberts Bros. will issue the work in this country.

Von Nordenskiöld's "Greenland" is announced by Messrs. Macmillan.—Miss Wormley will follow her translation of Balzac's "Lily of the Valley," (Roberts Brothers), with English versions of the philosophical novels "Pean de Chagrin," "Louis Lambert," and "Seraphita."—Mr. Joseph Bain has been instructed to prepare an official calendar of the important Hamilton Papers preserved in the British Museum. The papers bear largely on Scottish history.

The Faculty of Letters at Lyons have undertaken to publish a series of monographs, scientific, historical, and personal. The first volume, just published, tells of the position Neuchâtel held during the eventful times of 1702-1713. The next volume will consist of the "Memoirs of Maine de Biran," and a third, a prose translation of the "Chanson de Roland."

Frederick C. Brightly, a well-known legal author, died at Germantown, Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., aged 76 years. He was an Englishman by birth, came to this country in 1831, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. He retired from practice in 1865,

and devoted himself to law authorship. Among Mr. Brightly's principal works, which are regarded as among the most valuable of their class, are his "Digests" of United States and Pennsylvania statistics, his "Reports" of Federal, Pennsylvania, and New York cases, and works on "Equity" and "Bankruptcy." He is said to have had the best Pennsylvania law library in existence.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE February issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains the conclusion of the excellent story by Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Aldrich, "The Second Son." No announcement being made in connection with the installment given in January, the reader was left in doubt whether the end had not then been reached, and, on the whole, it is doubtful whether it would not have been as well to conclude with it. The present installment simply states what then was clearly indicated,—the death of the Old Squire without altering his will, with the consequent succession of Stephen to the property, and the happy marriage of Edmund and Elizabeth.

The April number of *Outing* will be the first published under the new management of J. H. Worman, of Saratoga.

Book Notes is to be revived at Providence, R. I., by Sidney S. Rider. It will be printed fortnightly at fifty cents a year. Numbers of the former series command a considerable premium.

The *Writer* for January contains much good matter, notably an article by F. R. Burton called "The Stranger in New York," giving sound advice to newspaper men thinking of trying their fortune in "the Metropolis." The claim of this periodical of being "helpful to literary workers" is not unfounded.

The *Woman's World* for February has among other carefully prepared papers an illustrated article on Mrs. Muloch-Craik, by Mrs. William Sharp, and one on "Kirby Hall," by Lady Constance Howard. There is not a single mere man among the writers for the number except the editor, Mr. Oscar Wilde, and this circumstance together with the fact that the contents are severely English, will tell us should say against a general or very hearty recognition of the magazine. The most determined of reformers are bound for one reason or another to admit the existence of man in the world.

Gen. Sherman will have an article in the forthcoming *Century* on "The Grand Strategy of the War of the Rebellion." He demonstrates his belief that, in the main, the war was prosecuted on sound military principles. He gives a general review of the chief campaigns, dwelling with particularity upon his own Georgia and Carolina operations. At the close, he remarks upon the failure of most foreign military critics to understand the character of the war.

ART NOTES.

THE most notable feature of the *Magazine of Art* for February doubtless is the opening paper, a brief chat on "The Black Arts," by John Ruskin, illustrated by three pictures made from his sketches. He remarks the extraordinary activity of the several processes in black-and-white, and longs for something of a different sort, praises a little "bit" by Dr. John Brown, where two terriers, begging, are drawn with a few strokes, and thinks that after all outline has great merits. The frontispiece of this issue of the *Magazine* is an etching by J. Dobie of a picture by J. W. Waterhouse, "Mariamne," the queen of that animal known in history as "Herod the Great." The illustrated articles of most note in this issue are by Richard Heath, on "Portraits of Napoleon," and "Notes by an Artist living in the Country,"—the latter presenting some very pleasing rural views. (London and New York: Cassell & Co.)

The supplement added to the *Magazine of Art*, (February number), on American Art, gives a large part of its space to a notice of the exhibition of portraits at our Philadelphia Academy, and awards it high praise both for enterprise and merit. "The most interesting exhibition of the season," it is denominated at the opening of the article, and the judgment is expressed that in no other American city except Boston would a collection so representative of the great portrait painters be possible.

The Art Union is this season distributing to subscribers proof impressions of F. DeBourgh Richard's large plate etching entitled "In the Glens." The Union having purchased the plate from the artist, gives its members proof prints, with remarque and signature for less than the artist would charge, and at the same time, assigns them chances in the allotment of a number of valuable oil and water-color paintings. "In the Glens" is one of the most effective etchings Mr. Richards has yet produced, and when shown at the recent reception of the Art Club, attracted general admiration. It is a bold composition, with broad masses of light and

dark, making a strong impression, and, at the same time, is carried out in detail with elaborate care, characterized by finished drawing.

The Annual Exhibition of The Water Color Society of New York will be opened to the public on Monday next, at the National Academy of Design. The collection is said to be unusually brilliant and interesting. Over thirteen hundred works were sent in and only six hundred, less than half the whole number, have been hung. This strict discrimination has resulted in an exhibition of more than ordinary excellence. Beside having regard to a high standard of merit, the Hanging Committee have endeavored to illustrate adequately all the methods and media in use fairly to be included in the Society's line of work, not only water color paintings, wash drawings, aquarells, pastels, etc.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. By Alfred Binet and Charles Féré. (International Scientific Series.) Pp. 378. \$— New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HOME AGAIN. By George Macdonald. Pp. 313. Paper, \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE STORY OF ANTHONY GRACE. By G. Manville Fenn. Pp. 321. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES. By Jacob Harris Patton, M.A., Ph.D. Pp. 523. \$— New York: D. Appleton & Co.

APPLETON'S ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES. (Consisting of General Maps of the United States and Territories, and a County Map of Each of the States. Together with Descriptive Text.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS. By Florence Howe Hall. Pp. 332. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE BOYS OF 1812 AND OTHER NAVAL HEROES. By James Russell Soley. Pp. 337. \$2.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

FAIRY TALES AND STORIES. By Hans Christian Andersen. Translated from the Danish by Carl Siewers. Pp. 465. \$2.25. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THREE VASSAR GIRLS AT HOME. By Lizzie W. Champney. Pp. 232. \$1.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE KNOCKABOUT CLUB IN THE EVERGLADES. By F. A. Ober. Pp. 213. \$1.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S GIRLS IN NEW FRANCE. By Lizzie W. Champney. Pp. 246. \$2.50. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

DRIFT.

IN his new book, "The English in the West Indies," Mr. Froude speaks sharply of the manner in which, as he considers, the English Government neglects its West India possessions. He says:

"Again and again in the West Indies Mr. Motley's words came back to me. To be taken into the American Union, is to be adopted into a partnership. To belong as a Crown colony to the British Empire, as things stand, is no partnership at all. It is to belong to a power which sacrifices, as it has always sacrificed, the interests of its dependencies to its own. The blood runs freely through every vein and artery of the American body corporate. Every single citizen feels his share in the life of his nation. Great Britain leaves her Crown colonies to take care of themselves, refuses what they ask, and forces on them what they had rather be without. If I were a West Indian I should feel that under the stars and stripes I should be safer than I was at present from political experimenting. I should have a market in which to sell my produce, where I should be treated as a friend; I should have a power behind me and protecting me, and I should have a future to which I could look forward with confidence. America would restore me to hope and life; Great Britain allows me to sink, contenting herself with advising me to be patient. Why should I continue loyal when my loyalty was so contemptuously valued?"

Discussing the island of Trinidad, Mr. Froude mentions the Indian coolies, and says:

"These Asiatic importations are very happy in Trinidad; they save money, and many of them do not return home when their time is out, but stay where they are, buy land or go into trade. They are proud, however, and will not intermarry with the Africans. Few bring their families with them; and women being scanty among them, there arise inconveniences and sometimes serious crimes.

"It were to be wished that there was more prospect of the race becoming permanent than I fear there is. They work excellently. They are picturesque additions to the landscape, as they keep to the bright colors and and graceful drapery of India. The grave dignity of their faces contrasts remarkably with the broad, good-humored, but common features of the African. The black women look with envy at the straight hair of Asia, and twist their unhappy wool into knots and ropes in vain hope of being mistaken for the purer race; but this is all. The African and the Asiatic will not mix, and the African being the stronger, will and must prevail in Trinidad as elsewhere in the West Indies. Out of a total population of 170,000, there are 25,000 whites and mulattoes, 10,000 coolies, the rest negroes. The English part of the Europeans shows no tendency to increase. The English come as birds of passage, and depart when they have made their fortunes. The French and Spaniards may hold on to Trinidad as a home. Our people do not make homes there, and must be looked on as a transient element."

New Orleans is the city selected for the next Convention of the Shipping and Industrial League, and Gov. E. O. Stanard, of Missouri, is to preside over its deliberations. Two or three years ago it would have been impossible to induce ten persons to assemble anywhere in the South to listen to speeches in advocacy of Government aid to our merchant marine, and no Southerner of standing would dare to countenance the movement. Times have changed, and the Southern people in their patriotic devotion to the cause of American shipping, shame the Free Trade party in New England.—*Boston Journal*.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* of recent date, stated that "thirty below in the dry air of Minnesota causes less discomfort than thirty above on the banks of the Ohio." The same paper contained a list of over sixty persons frozen to death by that dry and painless cold. That time-honored theory in regard to the dry climate of the North-west has been considerably shaken by recent events.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The successful casting of a large steel gun at Pittsburg is an indication that our people have not lost their cunning in the manufacture of heavy ordnance in the long interval in which the art has been neglected in this country. There is no reason why the United States, which at the outbreak of the Rebellion possessed the most efficient artillery then in use, should not, with experience, surpass the creations of Krupp in the line of steel, breech-loading, rifled cannon.

WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH OR COLD, Hoarseness, or in deed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and so easily obtained as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

PROSPECTUS :—EIGHTH YEAR.—VOLUME XV.

THE AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED 1880. \$3.00 PER YEAR.

THE AMERICAN, which entered upon its eighth year October, 1887, will maintain the features which have marked it from its inception. It aims at an honorable standard in literary excellence, an independent and fearless course, a catholic and fair-minded relation to controverted questions, and the study of the hopeful side of human affairs.

Designing to justify its name, it represents unhesitatingly the form and substance of American principles. Perceiving no superiority in foreign institutions, it prefers those of its own country, and seeks to perfect them. It demands American independence, and denounces American subjection. It believes that subjection of American industry, or mechanical skill, or commerce, to the grasp of other nations, is a foolish and fatal policy. It holds the view that the social condition of our workmen is largely dependent on the Protective policy that guards them against the cheap and degraded labor of other countries, and that from every point of view a lowering of that social condition would be deplorable. It therefore advocates a true Protective Tariff, designed to foster no monopoly, but to shield from destructive competition every legitimate industry suited to the climate and natural productions of the country.

THE AMERICAN has from 16 to 20 Pages, and is Handsomely Printed on Toned Paper. Specimen Copies sent upon application.

Among the regularly maintained Departments are:

Review of the Week.

Comments on current events of importance.

Editorial Articles.

Temperate but earnest discussion of important public questions and themes.

Weekly Notes.

Minor editorial comment.

Special Articles.

On a wide variety of topics, including the phases of Social Life, Art, Science, Literature, etc., etc.

Special Correspondence.

Including letters from London and Paris by resident correspondents.

Reviews of Books.

Science.

Practical and Popular Notes on current topics.

Art.

A department under the oversight of a competent critic.

Authors and Publishers.

A concise summary of interesting data relating to books, periodicals, announcement of publishers the work of authors, etc.

Publications Received.

Lists of new books sent by publishers for review.

Drift.

Scientific, archæological, personal, and other timely and interesting items.

Among those who have contributed regularly or occasionally to THE AMERICAN during the past year are:

PROF. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON.
HON. RASMUS B. ANDERSON, U. S. Minister to Denmark.
ADDISON F. BROWNE, Halifax, N. S.
MISS KATHARINE PYLE, Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM H. HAYNE, Augusta, Ga.
L. CLARKE DAVIS, Philadelphia.
E. P. CHEYNEY, University of Pennsylvania.
RICHARD E. BURTON, Hartford, Conn.
DR. JOSEPH JASTROW, Philadelphia.
PROF. GEO. S. FULLERTON, University of Penna.
DR. C. C. ABBOTT, Trenton, N. J.
PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, Toronto, Canada.
HON. J. W. LONGLEY, Att'y Gen'l of Nova Scotia.
HON. ROBERT R. HITT, M. C. from Illinois.
PRINCIPAL L. H. DURLING, Indiana, Pa.
HON. R. W. TOWNSEND, M. C. from Illinois.
PROF. G. G. GROFF, Bucknell University.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Philadelphia.
PRESIDENT E. H. MAGILL, Swarthmore College.
PROF. S. P. SADTLER, University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN B. TABB, Ellicott City, Md.
DR. CYRUS ADLER, Johns Hopkins University.
ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL, Philadelphia, (now abroad).
WALTER H. PAGE, New York.
W. N. LOCKINGTON, Philadelphia.
ELLEN OLNEY KIRK, Philadelphia.
D. O. KELLOGG, Vineland, N. J.
DR. EDMUND J. JAMES, University of Pennsylvania.
JOHN LEYLAND, London.
PRESIDENT ISAAC SHARPLESS, Haverford College.
PROF. J. P. LAMBERTON, Philadelphia.
PRINCIPAL GEO. M. PHILIPS, West Chester, Pa.
MISS ELIZABETH MCCALL, West Chester, Pa.
JOHN FOSTER KIRK, Philadelphia.
DR. W. P. HOLCOMB, Swarthmore College.
PRINCIPAL LESLIE W. MILLER, Philadelphia.
JOHN V. SEARS, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN, Esq., Philadelphia.
THEODORE CHILD, Paris.
PROF. ALBERT H. SMYTH, Philadelphia.

PROF. HENRY W. ROLFE, Swarthmore College.
PROF. J. T. ROTHROCK, University of Penna.
SAMUEL W. COOPER, Esq., Philadelphia.
ALFRED J. FERRIS, Philadelphia.
HYMAN P. ROSENBAUGH, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Philadelphia.
P. B. PEABODY, Austin, Minnesota.
PROF. W. A. MASON, Boys' High School, Phila.
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, New York.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Philadelphia.
MRS. M. P. HANDY, Philadelphia.
EDWIN R. CHAMPLIN, Westerly, R. I.
CHARLES MORRIS, Philadelphia.
MARGARET B. HARVEY, Philadelphia.
DR. MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., University of Penna.
DR. T. A. BLAND, Washington, D. C.
PRINCIPAL JAS. J. H. HAMILTON, Osceola Mills, Pa.
JAMES S. WHITNEY, Philadelphia.
SIMON A. STERN, Philadelphia.
SUPERINTENDENT JAMES MACALISTER, Phila.
HON. JAMES P. WICKERSHAM, Lancaster, Pa.

The American Company, Limited, Proprietors.

WHARTON BARKER, Chairman.
HOWARD M. JENKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICES: { 921 ARCH STREET.
Mail address, P. O. Box 924.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorized Capital, - \$5,000,000.00.

OFFICE, BULLITT BUILDING, PHILA.
Temporary Office, 119 S. Fourth Street, Room 24.General Banking Business Conducted.
State, Municipal, and Railroad Securities
Negotiated.

DIRECTORS.

Wharton Barker,	Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,
John H. Converse,	T. Morris Perot,
Geo. DeB. Keim,	Geo. W. Blabon,
James Dougherty,	Philip C. Garrett,
Simon B. Fleisher,	Isaac R. Childs,
	Isaac Hough.

WHARTON BARKER, PRESIDENT.
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT.
SIMON A. STERN, TREASURER.
RUSSELL S. HUBBARD, SECRETARY.

INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.

INCORPORATED 1836. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE GIRARD

LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST

Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, 2020 Chestnut St.

CAPITAL, \$500,000. SURPLUS, \$1,400,000

ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR
GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, COMMITTEE OR
RECEIVER, AND RECEIVES DEPOSITS
ON INTEREST, AND INSURES
LIVES AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

President, Effingham B. Morris.
Vice-President and Treasurer, Henry Tatnall,
Actuary, William P. Huston.
Assistant Treasurer, William N. Ely.
Solicitor, George Tucker Bispham.

-THE-

INVESTMENT COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

310 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. FULL PAID.

Conducts a general Banking business.
Allows Interest on Deposits, Subject to Check; or
on Certificates.
Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring
Bros. & Co., London. Also on Paris, Berlin, and Ham-
burg.
Negotiates Securities, Railroad, State, Municipal,
etc.
Offers for Sale First-class Investment Securities.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.
HENRY C. GIBSON, Vice President.
HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROCKIE,	WHARTON BARKER,
GEORGE S. PEPPER,	HENRY C. GIBSON,
MORTON McMICHAEL,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
	ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.

INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.Office in Company's Building,
308 & 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER
CLAIMS, 1,383,298.65
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 461,120.10

TOTAL ASSETS, OCTOBER 1st, 1887,

\$2,344,418.75.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY,	ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
JOHN T. LEWIS,	CHAS. P. PEROT,
ISRAEL MORRIS,	JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,
P. S. HUTCHINSON,	SAMUEL WELSH,
	CHARLES S. WHELEN,
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President,	
RICHARD MARIS, Secretary,	
JAMES B. YOUNG, Actuary.	

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

The Guarantee,

TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

In its New Fire-Proof Building,

Nos. 316, 318 & 320 Chestnut Street,

IS PREPARED TO RENT SAFES IN ITS FIRE
AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, with Combination
and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by
the renter, at \$9, \$10, \$14, \$16 and \$20; large sizes for
corporations and bankers.
ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS OF MONEY,
ACT AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUAR-
DIAN, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, Attor-
ney, etc.

EXECUTE TRUSTS of every kind under appoint-
ment of States, Courts, Corporations or Individuals—
holding Trust Funds separate and apart from all other
assets of the Company.

COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact
all other business authorized by its charter.

RECEIVE FOR SAFE KEEPING, UNDER GUAR-
ANTEE, VALUABLES of every description, such as
Coupon, Registered and other Bonds, Certificates of
Stock, Deeds, Mortgages, Coin, Plate, Jewelry, etc.
etc.

RECEIPT FOR AND SAFELY KEEP WILLS
without charge.

For further information, call at the office or send
for a circular.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.

EDWARD C. KNIGHT, Vice-President.

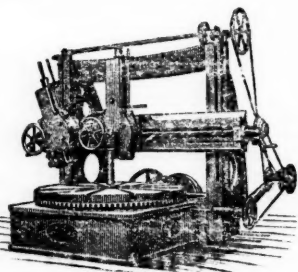
HENRY J. DELANY, Treasurer.

JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Cochran,	W. Rotch Wister,
Edward C. Knight,	Alfred Fitler,
J. Barlow Moorhead,	Charles S. Hinchman,
Thomas MacKellar,	J. Dickinson Sergeant,
John J. Stadiger,	Aaron Fries,
Clayton French,	Charles A. Sparks,
	Joseph Moore, Jr.



INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every descrip-
tion, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEW-
ELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on
SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time
Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from
\$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corpora-
tions and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper
vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults pro-
vided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moder-
ate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-
TOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts,
corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Compa-
ny. As additional security, the Company has a special
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without
charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the
Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,	WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
EDWARD W. CLARK,	JOHN B. GEST,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD T. STEEL,
HENRY C. GIBSON,	THOMAS DRAKE,
THOMAS MCKEAN,	C. A. GRISCOM,
	JOHN C. BULLITT.

INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.

CHARTERED 1835.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY,

BOSTON,

SURPLUS - - - - - \$2,395,450.73

No speculative features. Annual returns of surplus.
Yearly progressive cash values fixed by Massachusetts
law, indorsed on every policy. Equal to an interest-
bearing bond, with insurance at nominal cost. An
excellent collateral. No forfeiture.

Attention is also called to the NEW FEATURE IN
LIFE INSURANCE adopted by this company, of issu-
ing Endowment Policies for precisely the same pre-
mium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies.

BENJ. F. STEVENS,

President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS,

Secretary

MARSTON & WAKELIN, - GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 226 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia:

WM. SELLERS & CO., INCORPORATED,

Engineers and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.

PHILADELPHIA.